

**FINANCIAL  
REPORT  
INSIDE**

THE INTERNATIONAL  
*Teamster*  
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

OCTOBER 1958

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD:**

# **New Convention Called**

**JOINT COUNCIL LEADERS:**

# **Standing Vote of Confidence**

**BOARD OF MONITORS:**

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# **Open Letter to Monitors**





NEBRASKA'S nickname was changed from "Tree Planter's state" to the "Cornhusker state" in 1945 for good reason. That year the state produced nearly 250 million bushels of corn. Although the state is currently outranked by four other states in the production of corn, it has more than made up the difference in the wonderful variety of its agricultural products, including oats, clover, wild hay and sugar beets, all produced in abundance. With one of the largest underground water supplies of any state in the country, Nebraska farmers are assured of a great natural irrigation aid to offset any dry periods.

The area that now comprises Nebraska was at one time claimed by three rival nations—Spain, France and England. At the treaty of Paris in 1763, the area was acceded to Spain by the other two principals in this historic dispute. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, forays into the area were made by numerous explorers, the most notable being conducted by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark during the period 1804-'06. Reports brought back by this and later expeditions publicly concluded that the land was unsuitable for agriculture. In 1854 boundaries were set for the Nebraska territory to include the vast regions from the 40 degree N. latitude to British America, and from

the Missouri and White Earth Rivers to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. During the next 40 years, the creation of other territories reduced the state to its present size.

The 37th state in the union, Nebraska is bounded on the north by South Dakota, on the east by Iowa and a corner of Missouri, on the south by Kansas, on the south and west by a corner of Colorado and on the west by Wyoming. The state was admitted to the union in 1876, some 335 years after Francisco Vasquez de Coronado penetrated the northern plains.

Many of our central conference members are no doubt familiar with the meat-packing center of Omaha. Some of the largest processing plants of principle U. S. meat packers are located here. Nebraska is also the site of Boys Town—the famed haven for homeless boys.

Seventy miles southeast of Omaha lies the capital city of Lincoln. In 1937, Nebraska became the only state in the Union to have a unicameral (one-house) legislature. Members are elected to it without party designation. The state university is also located here.

Because of its abundant agricultural and livestock production, coupled with its hard working and resourceful citizenry, Nebraska has helped make the United States the best fed nation in the world.





Bill Mauldin in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

**VIRTUOSO**



NO organization in history has been called upon to withstand the kind of attack the Teamsters Union has experienced in the past two years. The McClellan Committee, big business and its political stooges in the Federal government have gone all out to destroy us. There has been no attempt at fairness or justice.

They have thrown their best shots at us, no fouls barred. Any lesser organization would have fallen apart at the seams, long ago. It is to the everlasting credit of the membership that you have braced yourselves against the attack and come back fighting for the wages, hours and conditions that are yours by right.

Our union is bigger and stronger than ever before and we are getting better contracts than ever before. We have fooled the prophets of doom because we have been alert enough to recognize the attacks as hypocritical efforts to destroy us as an organization.

But if you think it has been bad, wait until you see what's coming.

In mid-September, our General Executive Board unanimously called for another Convention after February 1, as it was empowered to do under the Federal Court Consent Order establishing the Board of Monitors.

Before our last Convention, the powers-that-be in this country ganged up on us and attempted to spread confusion and distrust within our ranks. "Divide and conquer" is a battle theory that has been used through history. Often it has worked. In our case, it did not work.

But if you think our enemies are going to sit back and let the membership run this new convention without interference, you've got another thought coming to you.

You will see the most vicious lies, the most concentrated propaganda you ever saw in your life.

There are a few simple points to remember!

No business man or business organization ever fought your fight for you. Neither did any newspaper that I know of. Neither did any of big business's captive politicians.

You fought that fight, and so did the leaders you elected.

You are still fighting that fight, without any help from the outside. And you have to decide whom you want as your leaders. Your enemies can't decide that for you.

You have to look at the record, not propaganda. You have to stop and think seriously about this question, or you will forfeit your democratic rights that thousands of laboring people have shed blood over in the past.

This is your organization. It does not belong to Hoffa, or to your local secretary-treasurer. It most certainly does not belong to the McClellan Committee or to the editor of your home-town newspaper.

You have to decide whether you want strong leadership or weak leadership.



You have to decide whether you want good leadership or bad leadership. You have to decide whether your own personal fight for dignity and security for yourself and your family is ended, or whether you still deserve a fairer share of the greatest prosperity in the history of the world.

You have to decide who helped you win the gains you have, and who can help you win more of the same.

You must listen to your own conscience and good sense, not to the McClellan Committee or the press or the president of your local bank.

We have nothing to be ashamed of in this organization. The McClellan Committee couldn't accuse the Teamsters Union of failing to do the right kind of a job for our membership. So they have hammered away at a single theme: "corruption."

I say to the membership as a flat statement that this is a false and phony charge.

I testified before the McClellan Committee that as of today, only 13 officials in our entire union, out of more than 3,000 officials, have been convicted of any crimes since they took office, and the cases of these 13 are now under active review.

A total of 34 others accused by the Committee are no longer connected with the Teamsters Union.

Throughout its entire operation, the McClellan Committee has been talking about a handful of our people. We have moved to correct whatever is wrong in our union. I can say to you that, since your new officers were installed last January 31, we have done more to clean up this union than has ever been done before in our history.

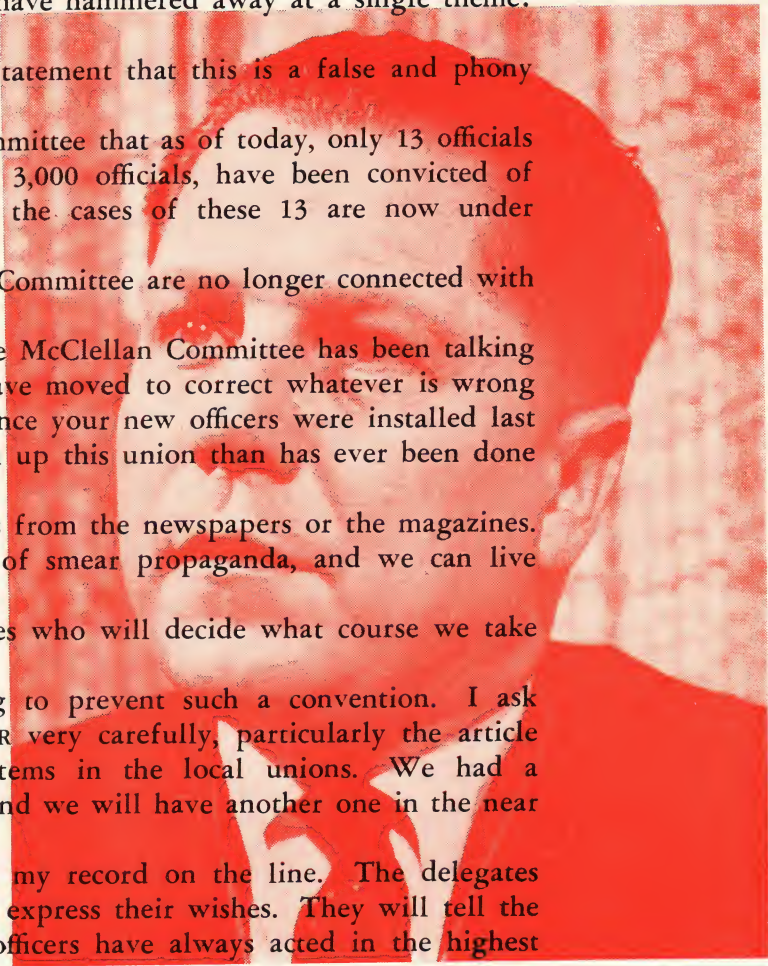
Of course, you don't get these facts from the newspapers or the magazines. But we have lived through two years of smear propaganda, and we can live through more of it.

You—the membership—are the ones who will decide what course we take for the future.

The Board of Monitors is seeking to prevent such a convention. I ask you to read this issue of the TEAMSTER very carefully, particularly the article about our modern record-keeping systems in the local unions. We had a democratic convention last September, and we will have another one in the near future, unless the Courts prevent it.

In this new convention, I will lay my record on the line. The delegates you select will have the opportunity to express their wishes. They will tell the world whether they believe that your officers have always acted in the highest interests of this union.

When they have done this, whatever the outcome, their voice in democratic chorus should drown out forever the howling indignation of the anti-union interests that have tried so hard to destroy our union, and have failed.

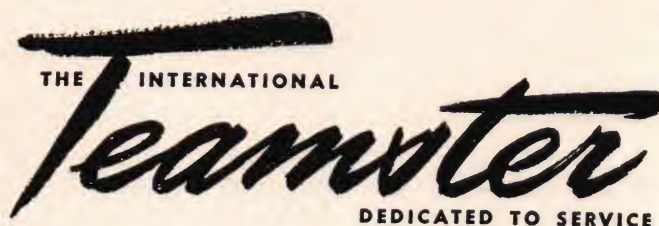


*J R Hoffa*



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Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Vol. 55, No. 10

October, 1958

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POSTMASTERS—ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579P should be sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Mailing List Department, 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C. Published monthly at 810 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington 18, D. C., by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, and entered as second class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in Section 1108, Act of October 2, 1917. Authorized July 9, 1918. Printed in U.S.A. Subscription rates: Per annum, \$2.50; Single Copies, 25 cents. (All orders payable in advance.)

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## In Best Interest of Union

# IBT Calls Special Convention

**T**HE Teamsters General Executive Board voted unanimously September 16 to call a special convention and election of International officers sometime after February 1, 1959.

"We deem it necessary in the best interest of this International Union" to call such a convention, the Board declared in its resolution.

The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer were empowered to "make such arrangements with respect to time and place as is practicable, subject to confirmation of the General Executive Board."

### Adequate Site

This arrangement was necessary because of the practical difficulties of finding a time and place to accommodate the 1,800 delegates and additional visitors on such comparatively short notice.

The resolution points out that the Federal Court Consent Order, under which the Board of Monitors was established, "provides that a new convention and election of officers shall be held at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such Order when the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, shall resolve to call and hold such a convention and election."

The Consent Order was dated January 31, 1958.

The Order resulted from a suit filed following the last Convention in Miami Beach last October, seeking to set aside the actions of that convention, and to call a new convention.

### Monitors File Suit

Despite the achievement of that objective in the call for a new convention, the Board of Monitors, with L. N. D. Wells, Jr., dissenting, filed suit in Federal Court seeking to prevent the holding of such an election in February.

A legal battle loomed as attorneys for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters declared that the Consent Order was clear on the subject of authority to hold such a convention.

They pointed out that the Consent Order stipulates that the law suit upon which the Order was based "prays in the main for the calling of a new convention . . . and for a new election of officers in accordance with the provisions of the International's Constitution."

The resolution passed by the General Executive Board is as follows:

### Resolution

WHEREAS the Consent Order provides that a new convention and election of officers shall be held at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of such Order when the General Executive Board, by a majority vote, shall resolve to call and

## Democratic Items

Miami Beach (UPI)—The Rubber Workers Union reelected by acclamation its three top officers.

L. S. Buckmaster of Akron, Ohio, won a 12th term as president of the big union with a shout of confidence from the 500 delegates.

\* \* \*

New York (PAI)—The members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are preparing to hold a referendum election of general officers and vice presidents who make up the Union Executive Board.

Nomination for the officers were made at ACWA's 21st biennial convention last May. No opposition candidates were named.

With no opposition candidates, members will vote for or against the nominees.



## Union Answers Monitors

**A**T THE END of September, the IBT filed a brief in Federal Court asking denial of a request by the Monitors for a modification of the consent decree under which they were established.

The Monitors are seeking the change in an effort to prevent a new Teamster convention after Feb. 1.

The Monitors originally were appointed following a suit by 13 dissident Teamsters seeking to set aside the results of the last convention in October, 1957.

In its memorandum to the Court, the union points out that "this consent order was a contract between the parties to this litigation. It was a contract of settlement entered into before the defendants offered any evidence. As a consent order entered into during the litigation and given the approval of the court, it may not be modified, amended or supplemented without further consent of the parties and the approval of the court."

The document states in part: "An examination of the circumstances surrounding the framing of this decree by consent will demonstrate the purpose of the decree and the intent of the parties.

"A convention had been held and the election of new officers completed. Yet, 'lame duck' officers were actually running the affairs of the International Union pending the completion of the case. Further, it was only after completion of the plaintiffs' evidence that negotiations looking toward a way to shorten the trial and install the duly elected officers were begun.

"These protracted negotiations were successful, the duly elected officers were installed and a Board of Monitors was created with *advisory* and *recommendatory* powers. The International was to retain autonomy. The Board of Monitors was to 'advise' and 'recommend'—not 'supervise' and 'establish' as the prayer for relief in the amended complaint sought.

"The very terms of the decree set forth their powers—they shall 'counsel with the General Executive Board . . . and make recommendations upon review of appeals' (paragraph 3);

"—The 'General Executive Board in consultation with the Board of Monitors' is to review accounting and financial procedures and controls (paragraph 5);

"—They 'shall counsel with and make recommendations to the General Executive Board looking toward the removal of trusteeships' (paragraph 7).

"The words 'counsel' and 'recommend' are used throughout the decree. The International did not yield its autonomy to the Board of Monitors. It agreed only to a good faith examination and consideration of whatever recommendations the Board made. There has been no showing, nor can there be, that this good faith examination was not given.

"This court may not now add to the decree an enforcement provision not specifically contained therein, notwithstanding that one party to the consent may have thought that such a provision was reserved.

"A change in the consent order giving the Monitors supervisory and enforcement powers would effect a basic change in one essential purpose of the decree, viz., to keep Union autonomy within the Union.

"Likewise, to forestall a convention until agreeable to the Board of Monitors would effectuate an even greater change in the purpose of the decree. The very basis of the original suit was for the purpose of a new convention and the consent order carried that prayer into effect 'at any time after the expiration of one year from the date of this order when the General Executive Board by majority vote shall resolve to call such convention and hold such election.' No language could be clearer."

The IBT document cites a previous court case in which the question of consent decrees was discussed. In that case the Court said: "Consent decrees, as their name implies, are the result of an agreement, sometimes precedently expressed in formal stipulation, and sometimes, as here, solely in the decree itself. They are to be read within their four corners, and especially so because they represent the agreement of the parties, and not the independent examination of the subject matter by the court. They are binding only to the extent to which they go. Neither court nor party can write in them what is not there and thus change what was agreed upon between the parties." (*American Radium Co. v. Nipp. Didisheim Corp.*, 279 Fed. 601 (S.D.N.Y. 1921)).

In another case, the Court found that "the Court cannot make contracts for the parties, nor relieve them of the burdens of the contract, if the contract proves improvident, or one of the parties finds it convenient to repudiate his obligations under the contract. Nor can the court give relief to a party, who enters into a consent decree, when that consent is knowingly made, and when there is not even a suggestion of fraud, misrepresentation or mistake." (*Moss v. Mosser*, 115 F. Supp. 343 (E.D.Ark. 1953)).

The document filed in Federal Court by the union points out that "the International Union has complied as fully as possible with every reasonable recommendation of the Board of Monitors. This will be demonstrated at the oral hearing on this motion. This cooperation was rendered and compliance was given under the most difficult circumstances. Since August 4, the executive officers and counsel of the International have been forced to devote virtually all of their time and attention to the hearings conducted by the Senate Select Committee. Notwithstanding the fact that the Board of Monitors refused to grant the officers and counsel consideration because of the hearings and their necessary occupation therewith, a cursory resume of the Orders of Recommendation on which complaints have been made shows a record of cooperation and compliance."

Clarification of Monitor powers and the question of passing on the motion of the Monitors to modify the consent decree will be decided soon in the court of Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts.



## Executive Board



General Executive Board sits in historic session which saw special Convention called for sometime after February 1, 1959. Convention call is in line with provisions of Teamster Constitution and Federal Court Consent Order.

hold such a convention and election; and

WHEREAS such Consent Order was dated and entered January 31, 1958; and

WHEREAS the General Executive Board is authorized by the International Constitution to call a special convention when a majority of the General Executive Board deem it necessary; now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, By the General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in duly called meeting as follows:

1) We deem it necessary in the best interest of this International Union to call a special convention and election of officers as permitted by the Consent Order. Such convention shall be held at such time after February 1, 1959 as it may be practicable to do so and shall be open to the conduct of all business.

2) The General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer may make such arrangements with respect to time and place as is practicable, subject to confirmation of the General Executive Board.

3) In all respects the provisions of the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Consent Order, as now in effect, shall be followed.

4) This resolution may be revoked by a majority vote of the General Executive Board.

Teamster attorneys, in their brief answering the Monitor suit (see next page), disputed the legal grounds upon which the Monitors sought a change in the wording of the consent order.



Vice President John Backhus, right, introduced motion for special February Convention.



Harold J. Gibbons, left, Executive Assistant to the General President listens attentively as President Hoffa congratulates General officers on their determination to remain an autonomous organization through democratic procedures.



## **Charges Conflict of Interest**

# **Union Asks Schmidt's Removal**

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Teamsters is seeking the removal of Godfrey P. Schmidt as a member of the Board of Monitors.

In a motion put to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on September 29th, the IBT sets forth eight points of complaint supporting the Union's request.

The IBT charges that Schmidt, while serving as a Monitor, has continued to represent employers in collective bargaining negotiations with the Union. Schmidt's representation of employers having contractual relationships with the IBT, the motion contends, illustrates a direct and clear conflict of interest.

The motion further charges that Schmidt solicited and received large contributions from employers and employer groups, some of whom had working relationships with the International Union, and all of whom had interest directly adverse to the Union. Citing 29 U.S.C. 186 of the Taft-Hartley Act, the solicitation of these funds are declared by the motion as a violation of the Act.

Another point of complaint in the motion to remove Schmidt cites what the document describes as "improper expense items" on the part of Schmidt. It points out that Schmidt's expenses, charged to the IBT treasury, have been double those presented by other monitors and reflect an attitude toward union funds wholly incompatible with his obligations and responsibilities as a court appointed monitor.

Another complaint in point regarding Schmidt's apparent disregard for the union's treasury, is clearly brought out in the International's appeal for relief from the District Court in paragraph three of the Motion. It reads:

"On February 24, 1958, Schmidt through counsel presented for payment a claim for expenses allegedly incurred by him in the prosecution of this action. (Consent Order entered into by the IBT on January 31, 1958). Such claim was presented by him for payment by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters,

Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America and amounted to \$61,128.35. The International Union resisted payment and ultimately a hearing was held to determine the amount of recompensable expenses incurred by Schmidt. After hearing, this Court ordered the IBT to pay Schmidt \$5,622.20."

The difference between the amount claimed by Schmidt and the amount awarded by the court again demon-

### **Democracy?**

The Board of Monitors is supposed to uphold union democracy, but Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue showed he is no believer in democracy as the Monitors met with the General Executive Board September 16.

One International Vice President asserted that the membership of his local union would always have the right to vote for or against matters affecting their welfare, even in the face of Monitor directives.

"I would like to see the day," the Vice President declared, "when somebody can say that the members of my local union have to accept an order, from the General President or the Board of Monitors or anybody else, without the right to vote to accept or reject that order."

Said O'Donoghue: "That day has come."

strates an attitude of mind toward the Union's treasury certainly not in concert with Schmidt's obligations to the Union as a monitor.

The Union's motion flatly charges that Schmidt has continued to act as an advocate and partisan spokesman for various groups within the International Union while serving as a monitor in a manner "wholly inconsistent with his court appointed duties and

against the best interests of the IBT."

Substantiating this charge, the motion points up that he has participated in the drafting of charges against officers of the Union while knowing full well that as a monitor he must pass ultimately on the merits of each case by way of recommendation to the General Executive Board.

By this action, contends the motion, he has identified himself as both prosecutor and judge.

It has been brought out by the Union that during the entire period of Schmidt's monitorship and despite requests of the monitor chairman, the court, and his own promises, he has to the contrary independently and on his own caused publication of stories and articles clearly designed to embarrass the Union and to excite dissension and disorder leading to the undermining of cooperation between the monitors and officials of the Union.

Since his tenure of monitorship, the motion declares, Schmidt has made reports and turned over information to the McClellan Committee without the knowledge of the other monitors. This material dealt with matters directly within the jurisdiction of the court. The motion describes this action on the part of Schmidt as another move to create dissension and disorder within the Union while at the same time making impossible necessary cooperation between the monitors and the IBT as prescribed by the court's Consent Order.

In its final plea for court relief, the Union reveals that Schmidt, while assuming his duties as a monitor, has made public statements on right-to-work laws and on peaceful picketing which are adverse to and inconsistent with the position taken by organized labor throughout the country as to discourage the confidence of the International's membership in his (Schmidt's) motivations.

Teamster attorneys have also requested that the Court grant an early oral hearing so that the Union may have the opportunity to present further testimony supporting the motion.



## From Secretary-Treasurer English

### Open Letter to the Monitor Chairman

Mr. Martin F. O'Donoghue  
Chairman, Board of Monitors  
Tower Building  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MARTY:

I believe the time has come to tell our membership about the strange things that are going on. You are always talking about "safeguarding the rank-and-file's dues money." I think they should know what you are doing about that. I also think they should know what you said about us a year ago, and what you are saying now.

It's all on the record, and our members have a right to this record, too.

You originally represented us before Judge Letts when a small group of dissidents tried to set aside the results of our Convention last September and October.

For your services, you submitted a bill of \$45,000. This amounted to about \$1,000 a day. I'm not saying you didn't deserve it. Maybe you did.

The important thing is what you had to say about our union then. You defended our Convention as being fair, honest and democratic. Then you quit the case.

Some months later, you were appointed chairman of the Board of Monitors. We're paying you a healthy sum again. But you've changed your tune. How come?

Let's compare some of your statements.

In that first case, before Judge Letts, you said: "Now, mark me again, your Honor, and if ever in my lifetime I had the power to convince anybody, I pray God gives it to me now, because I sincerely believe with all my heart that the interpretation that these men gave to this constitution was accurate, was right, and was done according to law, and they were advised by reputable, responsible lawyers. . . ." That's pretty strong stuff.

You also said: "I submit, may it please the Court, the Credentials Committee acted honestly, fairly, and interpreted this constitution according to the true, fair interpretation that it was meant to have. . . ."

Now that you have been appointed a Monitor, you have got a different story. We want to have a new convention to clear up the charges that there was something wrong with the last one. You are asking the Court to prevent a new convention. You say: "It is absolutely necessary that the convention be held only after modern auditing and reporting procedures are established to insure that the convention reflects a true democratic expression of the view of the membership."

A year ago, you thought we had a fair, democratic convention. Now you say it's not possible. Something is cockeyed.

At our last General Executive Board meeting, we showed you and the other Monitors how our new office machine procedures at the local union level are the best any union has got anywhere. If you can show me any International

Union that has any better system, I will put it in.

You had Price Waterhouse study our procedures and they praised them. We have eliminated the old "dues stamp" operation still used by so many other International Unions, and our automatic machines provide positive proof of the member's standing. This is a far better operation than other unions have.

Now you want us to put in duplicate records in the International office. This would be a sheer waste of our money. Can you tell me how, if the record is wrong at the local union level, a duplicate record would be right at the International level? And our automatic machines guarantee accuracy at the local union level.

There's more to this than meets the eye. I've got my own ideas. I think our members should be aware of the fact that you are also general counsel for the Plumbers Union, which is George Meany's outfit. The Teamsters are getting knocked around every day by people who are out to destroy us. You have a duty as a Monitor to protect and help our union. I don't think you are doing it. You are hurting us and disrupting us at every turn, and our membership should know how I feel about it.

On the question of spending our money, I think our members should know that the Monitors have already cost us almost \$26,000 and we haven't even gotten your bills for actual fees yet. Is that going to be \$1,000 a day, too?

Our members should know that Godfrey Schmidt, one of the Monitors, was awarded \$210,000 under Court order, for representing the dissidents in that first case. We have appealed this fee as excessive. He is the person you were arguing against when you made the statements I quoted here earlier. Now you and he are in agreement on almost every issue that comes up.

I hope our members read in this issue the story about Godfrey Schmidt. Do they think, with corporation money backing him and with his excessive expense accounts billed to us amounting already to more than \$10,000, that Schmidt has the best interests of our union at heart? How can you consistently agree with him, and still pretend that you are trying to help our union?

Someday, this whole story will be told. Our membership isn't going to be taken in by the phony charges of this Schmidt person. And I think, when they see how you have reversed your position and taken sides with Schmidt, our membership will also have some suspicions about your own motives. I know I have.

This is a great, democratic union. Our members have the best wages and conditions of any in the country. They're not dumbbells and you can't fool them. That's why they should have these facts—and decide for themselves whether you are "safeguarding" our funds, or using them for strange purposes against the best interests of our union.

JOHN F. ENGLISH,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.



# Teamsters-Upholsterers Map Organizational Program



Top trade unionists representing the IBT and Upholsterers' International map plans for joint organizational drive. Sitting from left are William Griffin, IBT national director of Miscellaneous Trades Division; Fleming, E. C. of T. official; Andre Le-Blanc, Local 973, IBT; V. T. Valin, vice president, UIU; Ray Pudliner, UIU's director of organization; Abe Liberman, Local 302, UIU; and Lucien Thomas, UIU, Local 302. Standing from left are Donat Therriault, UIU officer; Romeo Girard, Local 106, IBT; Albert Evans, E. C. of T.; and Jean Lariviere, E. C. T. in Canada.

A well-planned organizational campaign has been inaugurated by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Upholsterers' International Union in Montreal, Canada.

Meeting recently in the Canadian city in an all-day conference, spokesmen for the IBT and Upholsterers' Union indicated that the campaign will be directed at furniture and decorative industries comprising upholstered, wood and chrome furniture along with casket, mattress, bedding concerns and allied crafts.

Heading up the organizational drive will be Jean Lariviere for the Teamsters' Union and A. Liberman and Donat Therriault for the UIU.

### Rank-and-File Crew

Operational plans include the formation of a crew of five to ten rank-and-file organizers who will be assigned to the campaign by the offices of Teamsters Locals 106 and 973 and Upholsterers' Locals 302 and 402.

The first joint effort will center in the metropolitan section of Montreal.

IBT and UIU officials forecast that the ultimate result of the organizational push will see thousands of workers engaged in the mentioned industries realizing union benefits secured by union negotiators and organizers for workers elsewhere employed in this craft.

Meanwhile, in the far-West, another intensive joint organizing campaign is being conducted by the two

International Unions in Los Angeles, Calif.

Already, according to a report from John Filipoff, secretary of Teamster Local 208, and Gus Brown, business representative for Furniture Workers' Local 123, three plants employing more than 200 workers have been organized as a direct result of the campaign.

## Cooperation Policy Maintained by IBT

The Teamsters will continue to cooperate at the local level whenever possible with other unions, whether or not they cancel existing pacts with the IBT, President James R. Hoffa announced following the General Executive Board meeting in Washington on September 3 and 4.

The Board empowered President Hoffa and General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English to work out "memoranda of understanding" with all unions who felt obliged to cancel their mutual aid pacts with the Teamsters as a result of an AFL-CIO directive last month.

"We will continue to cooperate at the local level wherever possible, in the best interests of our own membership and the membership of the other unions," Hoffa said.

He declared that "inter-union cooperation is essential to the cause of the labor movement. The other unions know this, but they are being pressured against their wishes to cancel their pacts with the Teamsters."

The General Executive Board also gave its unanimous backing to the action of President Hoffa in announcing formation of the Conference on Transportation Unity, in which all unions in the transport field would meet to discuss problems of mutual interest and concern.

## Unprecedented Security

### All Employees Now Bonded

The General Executive Board unanimously approved a move to bond all employees of the union at all levels in the amount of \$30,000.

Teamster President James R. Hoffa announced that the blanket coverage for all employees "will give our membership additional protection against dishonesty and will afford unprecedented security for union funds."

The coverage has been negotiated by General Insurors, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo., underwriters for Lloyd's of London. The coverage is effective immediately.

Previously, only secretary-treasurers and other key officials directly responsible for the handling of funds were bonded, and average coverage amounted to \$10,000.

Hoffa said that henceforth, all employees regardless of position or job will be bonded. This includes all officers, business representatives, or any other employees of the International Union, all area or state conferences, all joint councils, all local unions or other subordinate bodies of the International Union. Newly-formed local unions will automatically be covered.

The three-year premium of \$69,247.50 for \$30,000 bond coverage for all employees is less than that which the International, area or state conferences, joint councils and all of the locals combined are now paying for limited coverage.





# Senate Hearings

## Hoffa Tells Senators

### 'We Are Cleaning Out Corruption'

**A**DMITTEDLY trying to "build a case" against President Hoffa and the Teamsters Union (see box), the hatchet-wielding McClellan Committee laid its weapons down September 18 after seven more weeks of hacking away at the country's largest and strongest union.

After almost two continuous years of trying to destroy the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Committee recessed until after the November elections while its chief bully-boy, Counsel Robert Kennedy, still smarting under President Hoffa's admonition that "only kids act tough," went off to Massachusetts to help his millionaire brother, Senator John Kennedy, get re-elected.

With customary venom, the Committee ended its latest set of hearings with another vicious blast at the Teamsters Union. As in the past, the Committee rehashed false charges that repeatedly had been denied under oath.

Not only did it refuse to take these denials into account, or even refer to them, the Committee, intent upon drawing blood, deliberately ignored the commendation Hoffa received from Senator Irving Ives earlier in the week.

Hoffa told the Committee that "we have done more, and the record will speak for itself, to clean out corrup-

tion in this union in the short period of time I have been in office than the officers prior to my time did in the entire history of this International Union."

Senator Ives replied: "I think you have made great strides in that direction. I will commend you for what you have done."

Hoffa confronted the Senators with a prepared list of 106 names, comprising all who had been named by

the McClellan Committee as allegedly "corrupt" and "associated with the Teamsters Union." He then gave this rundown:

—34 are *no longer connected* with the Teamsters Union.

—16 were *never* members, agents or officers of the Teamsters Union.

—9 were members *only*, who were admitted to the local union upon employment by their company.

—8 have records of *arrests only*, followed by acquittals or no prosecution.

—26 were convicted of misdemeanors or felonies for varying periods of time *prior* to their assumption of office in or employment by the Teamsters Union.

—Only 13 were arrested and convicted while in official capacity in the Teamsters Union. The cases of all remaining 13, Hoffa said, are *now being reviewed* by the International.

"It clearly appears," Hoffa asserted, "that the Committee is talking about a mere handful of union officers and agents out of the more than 3,000 full-time officers of the Teamsters Union."

The General President openly accused the Committee of trying to destroy the Teamsters Union.

"I would say to you, with all due respect to the Senators conducting

#### Building A Case

Senator Ives has let the cat out of the bag.

A group of newsmen were needling the New York Republican about the way the attendance has fallen off at the McClellan Circus in the Senate Office Building.

"Maybe you ought to move the ball club," one suggested.

"Well," sighed Ives, "we just have to carry on. We have to build our final case against Hoffa."

Ives has contended in the hearings that the "investigation" is serving a "useful legislative purpose."



## Senate Hearings

this hearing, that it is my considered opinion, for whatever it is worth, that our Teamsters Union has been under attack unnecessarily, publicly, and in stories that are for one purpose only, and that is to destroy the Teamsters Union," Hoffa declared.

"I don't say this out of disrespect, but it is my personal opinion, and I believe the working people of our International Union, driving trucks and working in warehouses and factories, are in many instances of the same opinion that I am.

"No later than yesterday I held a meeting of over 1,000 members and expressed my views to them in Louisville, Ky. I may say to you that I expect to attend meetings all over these United States as rapidly as I am released from the hearings here, and airplanes can get me to those meetings.

"I don't want to mislead anybody, because I certainly am going to tell the members in my opinion it has been in many instances unnecessary for this committee to attack the Teamsters Union the way they have, and in my opinion it was deliberately influenced to destroy the position of the Teamsters Union," Hoffa asserted.

He told the Committee that "I know only one way to clean house, and I have been handling this situation the only way I know how, and that is to call individuals in and discuss the problem with them and, as I stated before, have them recognize the Teamsters International Union is bigger than Jimmy Hoffa or any single individual in the Teamsters Union."



President Hoffa tells Senate inquisitors that "I intend to tell our membership what the real purpose is behind the attacks upon our union. I will tell them the truth—that these attacks are designed solely to destroy their great organization."

In an exchange with Senator Church, Hoffa defended the rights of the membership to determine who their officers shall be. "Neither do I believe, and neither will you be able to prove, that the citizens, the voting citizens of a community, the same as the voting members of a union, do not have the right, the sole right, in my opinion, of determining who represents them and how they are represented," Hoffa declared.

He said the Teamster membership would be alerted to the necessity of electing officials who will represent them properly and who are above reproach.

"We are going to have an opportunity to determine soon whether or not the administration, since I have been in office, is satisfactory," he said, referring to the forthcoming convention.

Most of the Committee's charges were rehashes of earlier testimony and its principal tactic was to hammer away at the charges that Hoffa was failing to "deal with corruption in the union."

So weak was the Committee's case that *Business Week* summed it up this way: "As the committee opened the final week of its current hearings, with Hoffa on the stand, it soon became obvious that Hoffa was winning another round before the committee. Nothing could be pinned down. The committee staff became more perturbed and disconsolate by the minute. . . ."

Hoffa's submission of the list of 34 no longer associated with the union, and the remaining 13 under study (see above), bore out his answer that the Committee was talking about a handful of officials and that appropriate action would be taken in due time.



SENATOR McCLELLAN  
... badgers a witness



SENATOR IVES  
... "I commend you, Mr. Hoffa"





The Central States Welfare Fund has the world's largest installation of Remington Rand Mobile Kardex cabinets, 290 units housing the records of more than 5,000 employers and well over 100,000 individual employees. Welfare Fund's office in Chicago uses most modern equipment, thus assuring quick, efficient handling of union's largest health and welfare program.

## Senate Hearings

### Contrasting Committees

# Douglas Study O. K.'d Central Fund

WHEN the union-busting McClellan Committee last month made charges against the Central States welfare fund, it was dealing with a fund which had received a clean bill of health from a more fair-minded Senate committee just two years ago.

The Teamsters' largest welfare fund, the Central States, Southeast and Southwest Areas Health and Welfare Fund, was investigated thoroughly by the Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds, headed by Senator Paul Douglas, in 1956.

#### Nothing to Criticize

The Douglas committee found nothing whatever to criticize in the operations of the fund. Instead, the committee verified that:

- (1) The insurance carrier was selected only after receiving competitive bids from a number of insurance companies.
- (2) All employer contributions go directly to a bank and no money is handled by the fund's office.
- (3) Monthly and yearly audits are made by separate accounting firms.
- (4) Administrative expenses run only about 2.4 per cent of the fund's income (this percentage has since been decreased to 1.19 per cent).
- (5) Surpluses of the fund are maintained in an investment account.
- (6) The bank makes all investments using its own judgment and discretion.
- (7) No trustee either directs or recommends the type or nature of the investment by the bank.
- (8) The surplus may be used only

for the benefit of those covered by the plan.

Three employer and three union trustees co-administer the fund. Today, some 100,000 Teamsters and their families are covered by the plan, with more than 3,000 employers contributing \$2.50 per week per employee to finance the plan.

Benefits include life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, hospital expense benefits, weekly sick and accident indemnity, and surgical benefits.

The fund maintains offices in Chicago, where it has a complete book-keeping system and a visual record card system on each employer and employee. The office has 55 employees.

#### No Compensation

No trustee receives any compensation from the fund. Employer trustees receive travel expenses and a per diem allowance in connection with quarterly meetings, but union trustees receive nothing. The salaries of the executive secretary of the fund and his assistant are paid by the union, not by the fund.

Continued growth of the welfare fund is seen from the following in the Douglas Report:

"Contributions have increased from \$1,937,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, to \$7,234,000 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955; premiums for the same periods were about \$1,551,000 and \$6,041,000 respectively." Since that time, contributions have risen to approximately

\$12,500,000 annually; premiums total about \$11,500,000 annually.

Contracts establishing the fund became effective November 15, 1949. To implement the provisions of the contracts, joint committees composed of employer representatives from the various areas covered by the agreement (22 states originally; since increased to 25), and union representatives from the same areas, approved a trust agreement and appointed the respective trustees and members of the advisory board in March, 1950.

On January 9, 1950, the first meeting of employer and union representatives for the purpose of providing health and welfare benefits from the trust fund was held in Chicago. There were five union and 11 employer representatives present.

As a result of this meeting, letters were sent to over 60 insurance carriers or agencies throughout the country soliciting their bids and requiring response by January 31, 1950.

#### Second Meeting

The second meeting of the joint committees took place on February 3, 1950, at which time the responses from the various insurance companies were considered. Many companies were eliminated from consideration either because they failed to respond to the invitation or because it was apparent that the cost of the insurance which they proposed to provide would be in excess of the amounts available for premium payments from the fund.

Accordingly, further requests for



## Senate Hearings

bids on two specific plans of coverage were sent out on February 4, 1950, to 13 insurance companies. Responses were required by February 27, 1950.

The next meeting of the joint committees was held on March 6, 1950. At that time a number of insurance companies were further eliminated from consideration, leaving eight carriers whose proposed bids appeared to be within the financial ability of the fund. On March 7, 1950, these eight carriers were invited to resubmit sealed bids on the proposed plans by appearing personally before a joint committee and *presenting their sealed bids at that time*. This was done to eliminate any possibility that any one carrier would learn the contents of another carrier's bid.

On March 14, 1950, the joint committee met to consider the final bids and to give to each insurance carrier's representative an opportunity to present and explain its bid.

The committee interviewed representatives from Bankers' Life, Continental Assurance, Equitable, John Hancock, Occidental, Pacific Mutual, Union Labor Life, and Union Casualty.

After preliminary discussions of the presentation and bids of these companies, the joint committee eliminated four of the carriers because their bids were beyond the financial capabilities of the fund, and reinterviewed representatives of Bankers' Life, Continental Assurance, Pacific Mutual, and Union Casualty.

### Best Bid

Of these four companies, it was clear that the most attractive bid was that of Union Casualty, the only lower bid being rejected because of past financial difficulties of the company.

The employers' committee and the union committee then met separately. A majority of the employers' committee voted for Union Casualty, as did a majority of the union committee. Accordingly, Union Casualty was advised that its bid was accepted. It agreed to provide insurance coverage effective as of March 1, 1950, for 20,000 people for a premium of \$3.80 per employee per month.

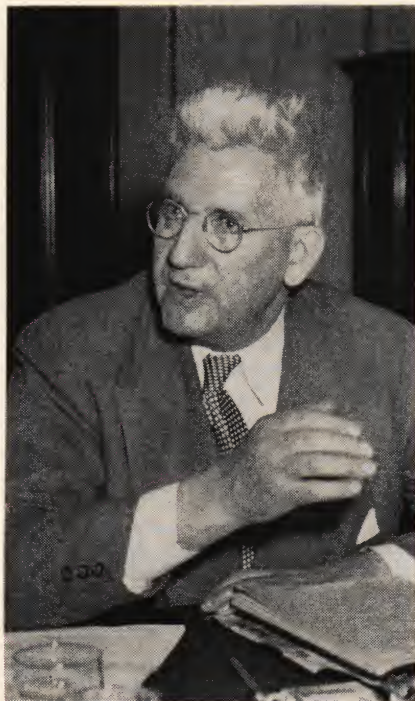
The original policy provided for \$2,000 life insurance, \$1,000 for accidental death and dismemberment, hospital benefits up to \$10 per day for 31 days with \$200 for incidental hospital expenses, weekly sick and accident indemnity at \$20 per week for 13 weeks, and a surgical schedule with \$300



A. F. Hudson credits efficiency of system with helping to keep operating costs down to only 1.4 per cent of income. Hudson, retiring as executive secretary of Fund after years of service to Teamster organizations, is succeeded by Frank Murtha.

maximum. These benefits have since been expanded even further.

*Thus, the placing of the insurance for the trust fund resulted only from competitive bids and the joint decision of the employers and the unions, based on such bids, to award the insurance contract to the Union Casualty Insurance Company, now known as the Northeastern Life Insurance Company.*



SENATOR DOUGLAS  
... Fairness vs. Bias

Originally, temporary bank arrangements for the handling of the contributions of the employers were made with the First National Bank of Chicago. A trust depository was established to which each employer sent his contributions directly on a monthly basis. No money was ever sent directly to the unions of the trust fund.

However, this bank made a charge for the handling of such deposits. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether the deposits could be handled by some other bank without charge. After investigation, the LaSalle National Bank was designated as the depository since it agreed to handle the account without charge. The choice of this bank was suggested by the employers. Thereafter, and down to the present time, the LaSalle National Bank has handled all of the deposits made by the employers and has reported, on appropriate forms, the amount of deposits made and their source. All contributions to the fund have always been sent directly to the bank, and not to the fund or to any other person or agency.

### Bank Is Boss

The bank makes all investments out of the investment fund, which is comprised of surpluses of the welfare fund. The bank uses its own judgment and discretion in the matter of investments, and no trustee either directs or recommends the type or nature of investment.



# Bufalino Sues Kennedy for Libel

William E. Bufalino of Detroit, an attorney and president of Teamsters Local 985, has filed a \$4,000,000 libel suit against McClellan Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy.

Bufalino, slapping the suit against Kennedy on behalf of himself and his local union, demanded a trial by jury on 52 charges of maliciously defaming him and his local.

He charged that Kennedy "has maliciously launched a vicious, calculated, unfounded and calloused attack on the personal and professional reputation of the plaintiff and has deliberately embarked on a personal campaign to discredit the plaintiff, which campaign is ill-conceived and unprincipled, and has conspired with others to carry out his unlawful objectives without regard to truth or degree of veracity."

Among the many charges of slander and libel filed by Bufalino, he accused Kennedy of deliberately causing him "to be believed guilty of bearing false



**WILLIAM E. BUFALINO**  
... files libel suit

witness by fabricating and relating a false story under oath."

Kennedy had described as a "complete fabrication" Bufalino's charge that a committee investigator, Arthur

Kaplan, of "unlawfully seeking to obtain information from our representatives at gunpoint."

Bufalino charged that Kennedy's version of the Kaplan gun-pulling incident was "ill-contrived, distorted and void of truth."

He also charged that Kennedy had made "careless, reckless and malicious statements in order to impute criminal guilt and wrongdoing on the part of" Bufalino.

He accused Kennedy of attempting to "brand and stigmatize the plaintiff as being connected with an alleged Sicilian terrorist society" and of using charts "falsely indicating degrees of relationship" in an effort to bring him and his family into public scorn and ridicule.

Bufalino asserted that Kennedy had used radio and television programs to make false statements "with the knowledge that they would be publicized and would tend to saturate the public mind" against him.

## Accountants Refute McClellan Charges

A report by Price Waterhouse on a series of allegations made against officers of Teamsters Local 107 in Philadelphia virtually demolishes the charges.

The charges originally were made by the McClellan Committee in its characteristic wild-swinging manner.

### Function Defined

The nationally known accounting firm viewed its function in the study as determining "the extent to which the charges placed before the Monitors can be established or substantiated, as a matter of accounting, or refuted if they are not valid, through documentary material or other authentic information available from the files" of the McClellan Committee.

In its 70-page study submitted to the Board of Monitors, Price Waterhouse states flatly that in many cases "the available supporting information was found insufficient to establish the validity of the charges."

In no case did the report take the position that the charge was in fact valid.

## Justice Department Slaps Kennedy

A running battle has developed between the union-busting McClellan Committee's chief counsel, millionaire Robert Kennedy, and the U. S. Department of Justice over why witnesses considered to be "unfriendly" to the Committee haven't been prosecuted for perjury.

Replying angrily to a Kennedy charge that the Justice Department has been "dragging its feet," a Department spokesman pointed out that at least eight cases brought to the attention of the government agency had to be dropped because the evidence failed to substantiate the allegations.

Meanwhile, back in Arkansas, Senator McClellan has escaped to neutral ground and declares that he never authorized Kennedy to make charges against the Justice Department.

Kennedy fired the first shot in the angry row with a statement to newspapermen that the Department's failure to act against labor witnesses was a "most disappointing thing." He further ground his heel into the integrity of the Department by saying that although he recognized that per-



**ROBERT F. KENNEDY**  
... Justice catches up

jury was difficult to prove "I think that in 18 months some of these matters could have been resolved."

The Justice Department came back sharply in a letter over the signature of Assistant Attorney General Malcolm Anderson who said:

"There is nothing in law enforcement work which is more destructive and mischievous than the public spectacle of persons engaged in such work patting themselves on the back to the press and at the same time, for added emphasis, criticizing other persons who are working just as conscientiously for the same worthy objectives."



### Gibbons Defeats Smear Attempt

# 'Witnesses Unreliable': Kennedy

**T**EAMSTER Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, aggressively counter-attacking in his two-day appearance before the McClellan Committee Sept. 2 and 3, drew the amazing admission from Counsel Robert F. Kennedy that committee witnesses were unreliable.

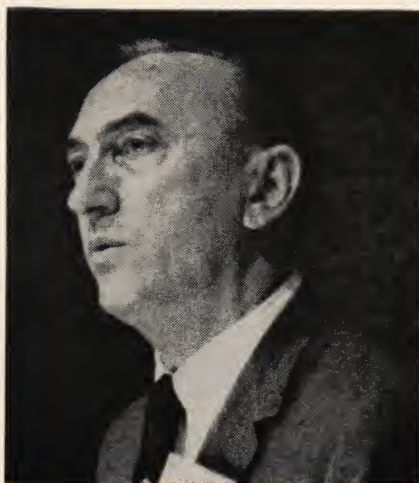
Gibbons had strongly questioned the credibility of witnesses who had charged him with ordering violence in a 1953 taxicab strike in St. Louis.

Following an exchange, Kennedy declared: "I would agree with you completely about the caliber of the witnesses, Mr. Gibbons. Certainly the people that testified before the committee on these acts of violence were not the most forthright witnesses or had the best backgrounds."

Later, when Gibbons questioned a charge by asking: "Was his testimony ever submitted to the ordinary rules of evidence?", Senator McClellan responded:

"This committee is not bound by strictly court rules of evidence."

Gibbons had been accused by several individuals of fomenting violence in an effort to win the strike. When he took the stand, Gibbons told the committee that one of the witnesses "was a mental case, and the other had a silver plate in his head." He then turned on a third "witness," a woman whom the committee had treated as a "star witness" the previous week. She had told the committee she could "honestly" say that Gibbons was pres-



HAROLD GIBBONS

ent in a St. Louis union hall when violence was planned.

Gibbons produced evidence that in three previous court proceedings, the woman had stated positively and under oath that she "had never met Gibbons, never saw him at any assembly and would not be able to identify him as having anything to do" with the violence.

In response to a question, Gibbons asked the committee:

"Do you think I am going to fire a responsible staff member on the evidence of a man from an insane asylum?"

Taking the offensive, Gibbons told the Committee that "I am opposed to any kind of violence in labor disputes. However, I am 100 percent in support of workers' rights to defend their union and their picket lines."

"It so happens," Gibbons told the Senators, "in social conflict it seems that violence is an inevitable part of it all down through history. . . . Despite the best efforts there is bound to be violence flaring now and again in areas of social conflict. There is no greater area of social conflict than a strike situation."

Gibbons charged that "in the light of what has already happened in the history of labor in this country there are deliberate acts of violence on the part of employers to put a union in bad standing in the community."

When Senator Ives protested that the Taft-Hartley Act "protects" un-

ions and "you have no reason in kingdom come for strikes today," Gibbons retorted:

"You can find nothing in the Wagner Act or the Taft-Hartley Act which has to do with getting a pension program or a decent wage rate."

Ives then asked Gibbons if he was too "aggressive" to suit the business community in St. Louis.

Gibbons responded: "My aggressiveness is related to the needs of my rank and file members."

Ives said: "Would you agree that you possibly have not made the friends among the St. Louis (business) people that you should have?"

Said Gibbons: "In these days, it is a little dangerous to make friends among the business people."

Kennedy then asked Gibbons if he had discussed "with the police" the question of who was responsible for the violence.

Gibbons answered that "the police

### Witness Trouble

A couple of the McClellan Committee's "star witnesses" have run into trouble.

Harold S. Sparks, who testified against Harold Gibbons, was arrested last week in St. Louis on a narcotics charge. Gibbons had vigorously disputed Sparks' testimony, although Sparks got favored treatment from the Committee.

Sparks had made three previous sales of morphine to undercover agents.

And in Portland, Ore., the committee's original "star," vice czar James B. Elkins, was indicted by a grand jury for conspiracy to commit a felony involving numerous burglaries, safecracking and break-in incidents.

Elkins is listed by the FBI as a dope addict, narcotics pusher, hoodlum, racketeer and thug. Summarizing the testimony given by the Oregon vice lord before the Committee, Senator McClellan said: "He (Elkins) is a forthright and candid witness."

### Vestibule Chatter

(The following conversation took place between President Hoffa and Senator Ives during a recess of the McClellan hearings. Two newspapermen were present.)

SENATOR IVES: You have a very capable man in that Harold Gibbons, Mr. Hoffa.

PRESIDENT HOFFA: That's the reason I hired him.

SENATOR IVES: Well, the Committee has nothing on Gibbons.



in the city of St. Louis, especially the ones related to the labor problem, would be the last ones I would ever approach with relation to the problems of our union."

He told Kennedy that the police "are not above framing individuals in the city of St. Louis."

**At another point, McClellan accused Gibbons of being "prejudiced."**

"Yes, sir," Gibbons said. "I am 100 percent on the side of the worker."

Gibbons went into the hearings with months of preparation behind him and full documentation to support his case. He obviously had the committee on the defensive most of the time, and frequently asked the questions while the committee answered them. "You are not opposed to citizens of this country knowing their legal rights, are you, Mr. Kennedy?" he asked at one point:

"No, Mr. Gibbons, I am not," Ken-

nedy answered.

At another point, Gibbons declared: "Again I have to correct your statements, Mr. Kennedy, and I don't like to do this."

Kennedy said: "Do it, please, if it is wrong."

Gibbons had three suitcases filled with documents which gave factual support to his defense against every charge the committee had made during the previous week's hearings.

### Gibbons Dares Committee

## 'Repeat Libels in Public Forum'

*When Vice President Harold J. Gibbons completed his testimony before the McClellan Committee, observers agreed that he had handed the Committee a humiliating defeat in its efforts to smear him.*

*Then the Committee resorted to a familiar strategy: it issued a statement "summarizing" its hearings on Gibbons. Deliberately ignoring the documented explanations and denials Gibbons had given under oath, the Committee made a list of hit-and-run charges, some of which Gibbons had never been questioned about!*

*Veteran newsmen were stunned. But the cheap trick failed. Gibbons immediately issued a statement, calling the Committee's action "a shocking distortion of the truth." Here, in full, is Gibbons' answer:*

**T**HE statement issued by the Senate Committee at the conclusion of my testimony is a shocking distortion of the truth.

This statement, prepared and mimeographed even before my testimony was completed, is dishonest, prejudiced and unfair. The very fact that it could be issued in the name of the U. S. Senate should awaken Americans and especially America's working people to the vicious campaign to destroy their rights and gains.

The Committee did not have the human decency even to indicate that I had refuted the charges and that I refuted these charge conclusively and fully.

No individual in this country should be required to submit to this degrading treatment and it is profoundly disturbing that the Senate of the United States should permit itself to be a party to character assassination of this nature.

**I challenge any member of this Committee or its staff to debate these charges in public. I challenge them to make such statements before a public forum of their choosing, where the cloak of Senatorial immunity will not protect them in their libels and slanders.**

For example, the statement asserts that I have "participated in the signing of top-down contracts." This subject was never a matter of interrogation. I was never given the opportunity to discuss this matter or to present conclusive and uncontrovertible evidence that this charge is false and malicious.

**As to charges that I have engaged in violence, I demonstrated before the Committee that such charges were made against me by persons with case histories**

**of mental illness, or persons who previously had sworn under oath that this was not the case, or persons whose credibility would never stand up under any rule of evidence. Committee Counsel Kennedy admitted during my testimony that their reliability was questionable.**

I am charged with undemocratic processes. I will place my record of promoting trade union democracy alongside that of any individual in the land and the record will show that this is a deliberate distortion of the facts.

I have never used union funds "in an arbitrary and improper manner" or without the consent of the membership, and so testified. And I have risked my life fighting "gangsters and hoodlums" and the record of my testimony so shows.

**What the Committee has done, to its grave discredit, is to lend its name to a document prepared by hirelings whose hope it is to destroy the trade union movement, no holds barred, by any means that suits their purpose. The Senators must take the responsibility for this reprehensible action.**

The Committee statement is a travesty on justice. My testimony given under oath will prove to any fair-minded person that there is no foundation for any charge contained in that statement.

**If there has been any doubt about the intent of this Committee, or its desire to defame and destroy those who would dare to fight in behalf of the working people of this country, this doubt should now be dispelled.**

A major share of the responsibility for this attempt to destroy unions must fall upon Committee Counsel Robert Kennedy, who in his conduct of the Committee gives the appearance of a young millionaire out slumming. He has never demonstrated his ability to earn a dollar, except through nepotism based upon his family's millions and his brother's political position.

**If such smear tactics can be performed with immunity, it is time for every American citizen to concern himself with what is happening in the McClellan Committee.**

I give this fair warning to America's workers: The McClellan Committee is out to destroy the labor movement. It has used the same smear tactics on Jimmy Hoffa and other leaders of the Teamsters Union, and its purpose is to set the stage by lies and slanders for vicious and restrictive legislation to weaken the American trade union movement.



# Council Leaders Meet

## GIVE STANDING VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Despite the continuing barrage of anti-Teamster propaganda in the nation's press, President James R. Hoffa received a tremendous standing vote of confidence from top Teamster Council leaders representing the Union's 1,618,097 members throughout the nation.

Meeting in special session in the nation's capital September 4, presidents and secretary-treasurers of every Teamster Joint Council in the United States backed up the actions and policies of the General President and the General Executive Board.

Before a motion was put to the assembly for a vote of confidence, Teamster leader after Teamster leader rose to pledge his Council's support and cooperation to Hoffa and the IBT Board.

One president of a large Mid-Western Council had this to say:

"During the Miami Convention last year our delegation was split right down the middle. Some cast their vote for Hoffa and others did not. Let me say right here and now that if another convention was held tomorrow it would find us completely in accord. Our delegates would cast their vote for Jimmy Hoffa and every other member of the General Executive Board now in office."

A secretary-treasurer representing a small Eastern Council said that he was shocked and surprised at the attitude of the rest of the labor movement.

"Since we have helped them in every situation possible over the years, I cannot understand why they now take such a dim view of our or-

ganization," he observed. "President Hoffa and our Board are to be highly complimented on the position they have taken in giving aid and assistance to those who now prejudge us. A lesser union composed of lesser men, I am sure, would not charter such a course."

Another president of a Western Council deplored what he termed a trespass against the rights of a United States citizen by the union-busting McClellan Committee.

"During my short stay here in Washington I attended one of the hearings," he said. "After the slaughter was over I asked myself where the principles of fair and equal justice had gone? If I had any doubts, and I had none, about what kind of support I should give President Hoffa and our Board, the Committee certainly satisfied me that the only just and right position any member or officer of this International Union can or should take is that of complete support of all our General officers."

Still another President of one of the largest Joint Councils in the East forcefully spoke of the importance of backing up Hoffa and the General Executive Board.

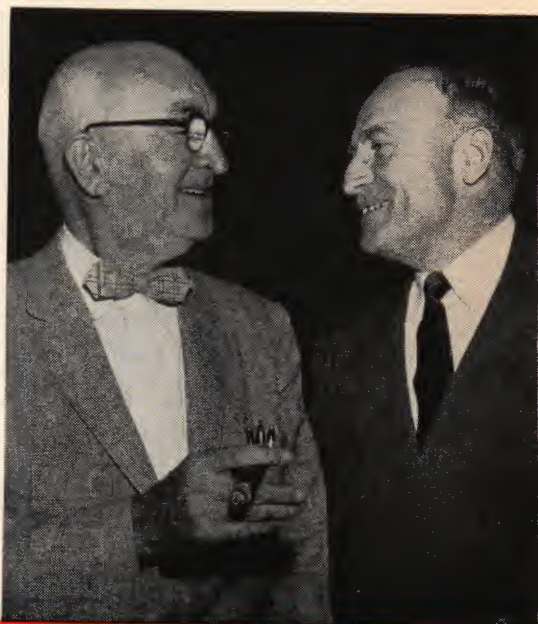
He declared that unity now assures IBT strength tomorrow.

Outspoken in his remarks, he reminded that on more than one occasion he had not agreed with Hoffa or the Board.

"I found out on these occasions that our General President and his Board welcomed honest disagreement. I found out, too, that the

right to speak one's mind was encouraged by every member of the Board. Let me say that the way they have conducted themselves during this trying period has gained for them the understanding of the combined local memberships my Council represents. I pledge my full support to the General President and the entire Board."

A spokesman for a Southern Joint Council laid much of the organizational progress made in the South at the feet of Hoffa and the IBT Board.



General Secretary-Treasurer English chats with Nicholas P. Morrissey, International Representative from Boston.



## Washington Session

Explaining that areas in the deep South have been won despite heavy opposition from city, state and national business interests, he flatly asserted that "none of the gains we have made would have been possible without complete cooperation and aid from our International Union."

Describing his area as perhaps one of the most difficult to organize, he told Council representatives that if McClellan or anyone else thought for one moment he could or would forget the kind of help and service his people had received from the International "they are crazy."

"I extend to you, President Hoffa, every facility at my command. You can count on the support of our Council and every Teamster member in it who believes in the trade union movement."

The Washington session was called for the purpose of a full report to Joint Council heads on the affairs of the International Union since its new officers were seated last February.

The Teamsters' President told an attentive audience that over the last six months the Union had progressed rapidly in the areas of contract negotiations and organization.

"Our leaders on the Local, Joint Council and Conference levels have come up with new and improved labor agreements which have resulted in substantial benefits for the members they represent," Hoffa declared. "Our

officers nationally are to be congratulated on what they have been able to accomplish during this period when our International has received something less than favorable comment from the news media."

On organizational gains over the past six months President Hoffa revealed that the Union's total membership stands at an all-time high of 1,614,273 members.

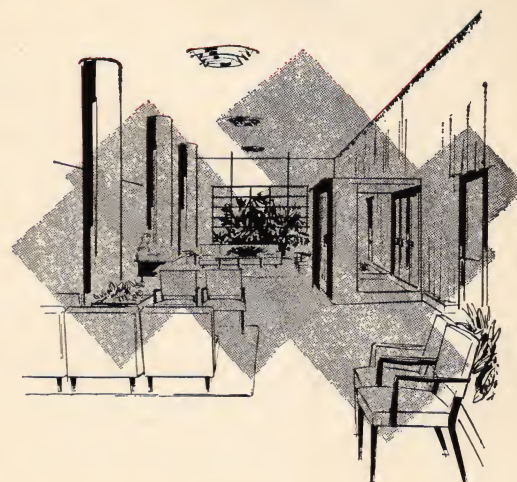
This, he said, is another tribute to the work of "our dedicated people in the field."

John F. English, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, told Joint Council officials that the Union's financial picture was the soundest in the history of the organization.

"Our system of accounting has been highly praised by top authorities in the field," English pointed out. "Our methods of conducting our financial affairs has been compared with that of other labor organizations, and from the reports that cross my desk our methods stand head and shoulders above any now existing in the United States."

The General Secretary warned that attacks against the International Union are far from over. He said that if there was ever a time when we must stand shoulder to shoulder, and fight for our membership and our organization, "it is now."

"Our continued growth in the face



of a general recession, unrelenting pressures, and vicious attacks is the best sign that we are capable of seeing this thing through together," English said. "I am confident as our General President and General Executive Board are confident, that we will win this battle as we have won similar battles over the years. Nothing good for our membership comes easy. You have to fight for it."

Harold J. Gibbons, Executive Assistant to the General President and an International Vice President, told the Joint Council leaders that "we must keep building and strengthening our International Union."

He said that large governmental forces have set out to destroy trade unionism in America.

"And they have a lot of help," he declared, in that they have enlisted the aid of radio, television and the public press.

Gibbons opinioned that today's reactionary forces have many targets and objectives.

"Right now it is Jimmy Hoffa," he said. "They are trying to soften up Hoffa—they are attempting to soften up the whole union. If they are successful, and they won't be, then the rest of organized labor stands at their mercy. For it is history itself that tells us when the giant falls, the numerically small pose no real threat to the aggressor."

He said that the General President and the General Executive Board have been encouraged over the past few months by letters from rank-and-file members of the Union, particularly the communications which have come from many Teamster wives and families throughout the nation.

In every instance, he reported,

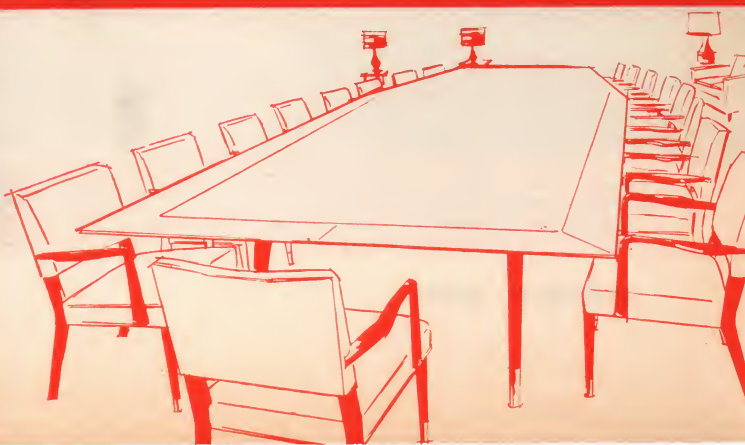


M. E. Steele, right, president of the Oregon Joint Council of Teamsters No. 37, joins other Council officials in informal chat with President Hoffa prior to Washington meeting. Hoffa received spirited vote of confidence from Teamster Leader's conclave.

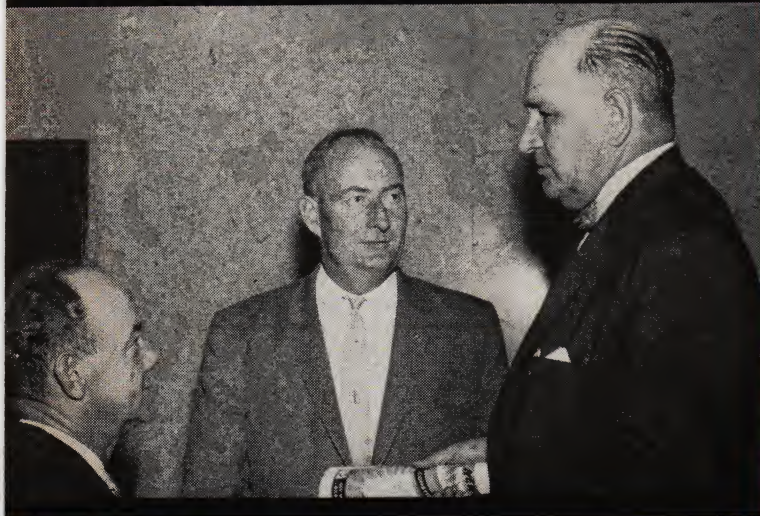




International officers and Council leaders found ample time to compare notes on common problems before and after Capitol meeting. Sewardship account from President Hoffa was praised as was Secretary English's report.







The pictures above exhibit many highlights of the September meeting of all presidents and secretary-treasurers of Teamster Joint Councils throughout the United States. Informal caucuses drew warm praise for General officers.



Dramatic was the term used by Council officials to describe thunderous vote of confidence given to General President Hoffa during special Washington session. Teamster leaders also heard a full report on state of the union.

Teamster families point with pride to the standard of living they enjoy today, giving full credit for its existence to the Teamsters' Union.

As to letters of complaint, Gibbons told Council officers that they were being taken care of as rapidly as possible.

He joined President Hoffa, Secretary English and the entire Executive Board in calling for unity and understanding between all levels of the International Union.

At right is general view of Joint Council leaders' meeting.





# Substantial Gains Won as West Coast Lockout Strike Settled

A 38-day lockout strike which idled thousands of Teamster members throughout the 11 western states came to an abrupt halt in mid-September when Teamster negotiating teams reached an agreement with employer representatives that will bring substantial gains in several contract areas to union members covered by the local agreement.

The signing of the new and improved over-the-road and city pickup and delivery contracts in San Francisco successfully ended a determined struggle by Western Teamster leaders to eliminate contractual inequities experienced between areas of the Western Conference in the past.

Provisions in the new contracts call for a substantial wage boost over a three year period, retroactive pay adjustment to May 1, 1958, a cost of living clause effective from July 15, to December 15, 1958 and running semi-annually thereafter, an improved paid vacation and paid holiday provision, new health and welfare benefits, and a 100 per cent increase in pension benefits.

Considered major parts of the labor contracts are master agreements embracing both Teamster jurisdictions. The new master contracts are patterned after ones recently intro-

duced to the bargaining table by the Central States Conference. The cost of living clause was similarly taken from the Central States' documents.

At one point during the lockout strike, union and management negotiators journeyed to Washington, D. C., to meet with President Hoffa. During an around-the-clock three-day session here, the General President suggested a formula for settlement which was adopted by both groups. The negotiating teams then moved back to San Francisco where final details were worked out.

Einar O. Mohn, President of the Western Conference of Teamsters and George E. Mock, International Vice President, have expressed satisfaction with the new contracts. Both Teamster leaders were particularly appreciative of the ground gained in the areas of health and welfare and pensions.

Statements from both Western Teamster figures also noted that demands by the membership for wage parity have been met with the recent settlement.

Reports from the West Coast indicate that motor freight operations there have returned to normal since some 30,000 Teamsters overwhelmingly approved the agreements.



Truck operations in the 11 Western States returned to normal this month after a 38-day lockout-strike with the recent signing of new and improved labor contracts affecting some 30,000 long line and city pickup and delivery drivers. In the picture above Einar Mohn, right, president of the Western Conference of Teamsters, and Robert Cutler, management spokesman, announce settlement which brings substantial pay increases and other fringe benefits to Western Teamster members.

## West Coast Dispute Biggest in History

The IBT has just won the biggest single dispute in the history of the Union with the settlement of a 38-day West Coast lockout-strike.

According to figures just released from the offices of General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, the dispute was one of the most expensive too, pointing out that over 2½ million dollars was paid out in strike benefits.

"Show me another International Union on the face of the earth that is willing and in a position to pay out that kind of money, or three times that much if necessary to improve the wages, hours and conditions of employment of its membership," English said. "I don't think you will find any except the IBT—and for the information of our great membership, we'll do it again tomorrow, the next day and the day after that—anytime it takes strike benefits to win, we'll pay them, and gladly."

## Ten Locals Obtain New National Englander Pact

A new three-year national agreement was reached between the negotiating committee of 10 IBT local unions and the Englander Company, James R. Hoffa, President of the IBT, announced.

The terms of the agreement, calling for substantial wage increases and other benefits, must be ratified by 600 members in 10 plants.

"The gains of this contract reverse a trend of no wage increases in the textile industry," President Hoffa stated. This Teamster agreement represents gains substantially higher than those agreed to by two other unions in Englander plants in Chicago, Ill., and Bayonne, N. J.

The past Teamster-Englander agreement received national attention as a result of the charges of "top-down" contract by the McClellan Committee. "The gains of the new contract and the democratic procedure in negotiating demands as well as ratification by the membership in each of the 10 plants is ample refutation of the McClellan charges," Hoffa stated.



**Most Modern in Country**

# Local Union Record System Foolproof

**P**OSITIVE proof of the standing of Teamster members in local unions has resulted from the modern office machine procedures installed in union business offices across the country in the last four years, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English told the Board of Monitors during a special demonstration of procedures Sept. 16.

He pointed out that the Teamsters Union had discarded the old "dues stamp" system in use in many International Unions and adopted a foolproof machine receipting system.

"The member gets a receipt and becomes his own auditor. The machine records all dues payments and member's book number and the record can't be tampered with," English declared. "It's the best system in the country."

A. C. Knoebber of the National Cash Register Co., which designed the machines, explained the operation in an hour-long session with the Monitors as part of the General Executive Board meeting.

## Weaknesses Eliminated

Knoebber told officers, board members and monitors that "there had been many weaknesses with the dues stamp system, because the member could steam the stamp out of his book and loan it to a second party who might use it for his own benefit. Also, the stamps on frequent occasions were not given to the men, because the member had failed to demand them at the time he paid his dues. Therefore, stamps were allowed to accumulate in some local union offices to a point where their control was absolutely nil.

"Mr. English asked us in 1953 to develop a system which would establish adequate control over all funds received, provide an auditable ledger record for each member to show the current standing and status of his membership, and find some adequate means of giving the member a proper receipt for the payment of his dues or other fees.

"After much study and field surveying, we built a machine which gives each member an adequate record of his payment of dues and also provides the local union and the International headquarters with positive proof of the member's standing."

Knoebber pointed out that, "by the automatic issuance of a receipt on tamper-proof 'safety paper,' the local union and the member are both assured that the funds have been paid and properly credited for the period shown. In other words, when payment is made by a member, this receipt is given to him and he immediately becomes the auditor of his own account. He has, in effect, a one line transcript of the posting on his ledger card, and the ledger card is so designed to show the member's record of payments and standing over the past six years. At any time, the member may ask to see his ledger card

show me a better system, we'll put it in."

Price Waterhouse, internationally known accounting firm, praised the international's accounting and auditing system in its report to the Monitors.

Nevertheless, the Monitors had urged that a duplicate of these local union records be kept in the International office.

English criticized this recommendation on the grounds that it would be fantastically costly to install such a system, and would provide no better controls than now exist.

"Can you tell me how, if we get our records from the local union, there is going to be any better control just because we have a duplicate of the records which we now audit regularly, anyway?" English asked.

## A Query

He asked Monitor Chairman Martin F. O'Donoghue why he was asking the Teamster Union to "adopt a system which nobody else has ever been asked to adopt?"

English cited 10 advantages to the new system, which already covers 1,100,000 of the union's members in all but the smallest locals. Smaller machines are being readied for these locals and the entire membership will be covered in the next few months. The advantages are:

- 1) Elimination of the use of the dues book, replaced by identification cards.
- 2) Complete elimination of initiation and dues stamps replaced by machine receipt.
- 3) Elimination of the use of day book, replaced by machine journal tape.
- 4) Positive control and protection of all funds handled.
- 5) Faster service to the member when paying dues at headquarters.
- 6) Conservation of office space.
- 7) No need for skilled or trained operators.
- 8) Reduction to a very minimum of the monthly preparation of reports.
- 9) All duplications of posting eliminated and no "catchup" book-keeping at the end of the month.



**SECRETARY-TREASURER ENGLISH**  
"... best system in the country"

and be assured that the dues payments made by him have been properly credited."

Knoebber described it as "as fine a system as can be developed—so much so that Dave Dubinsky's Ladies Garment Workers placed an order for 90 such machines after viewing the operation in Teamsters Local 852 in N. Y."

Secretary-Treasurer English pointed out that International auditors check these local union records periodically to make sure that all per capita dues payments are made to the International.

"We have checked our system against that used by the 10 largest International Unions and not one has a system that is as good as ours," English declared. "If anybody can



## State of the Union

### Teamster B'nai B'rith Lodge



The first B'nai B'rith Lodge composed exclusively of Teamsters was chartered recently in New York City. Abe Price (center), president of Teamsters Local 138, was installed as lodge president by International Vice President John J. O'Rourke, president of New York Joint Council 16 (left). At right is Bernard Adelstein, president of Local 813, who was installed as first vice president of the all-Teamster organization.

10) Accurate, immediate, legible records.

He pointed out that the member's receipt is issued on "safety paper" and cannot be tampered with or altered in any way. Due to the fact that the receipt carries the member's number, it cannot be used by an associate because he would not have the corresponding identification card.

The machine has locked totals for the amount of all funds received.

This furnishes a two-way protection, both to the bookkeeper who handles the collection and also to the secretary treasurer, who is responsible for all income. When a member is given his receipt for payment, the amount of that payment is automatically added to that particular classification total and is retained in the machine until an authorized person with the keys unlocks the machine and removes the total from the machine.

### Teamsters Charter Buses to Give Blood



Giving their blood so others may live are these Teamster Local 102 members from Newark, N. J.'s Anheuser-Busch brewery. The Teamster blood team chartered three special buses in order to participate in the blood program. Joseph Montegna, extreme right, president of the local; and Ben Merker, extreme left, secretary, check names.

### Teamster Leaders Called by Death

The entire labor movement in Gary, Ind., has been saddened by the untimely death of Gale F. Murrin, president of Teamster Local 142.

The veteran labor leader became a member of the Teamsters Union in Chicago during the era of wooden trucks and iron men. During his early career in the trade union movement he headed up the northern Indiana division of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union.

In 1943 he became a member of Local 142 and soon became its president. Early in 1949 he was named International representative by the late Teamster General President Dan Tobin and represented Tobin in 12 southern states.

Mike Sawochka, secretary-treasurer of local 142, said that Murrin's unexpected death "has caused organized labor in general and the Teamsters in particular to lose one of the most conscientious leaders in organized labor."

He is survived by his wife, Pauline, two sons, a daughter, a brother, two sisters and six grandchildren.

Another well-known Teamster figure taken by death recently was James "Big Jim" Degliaberti, recording secretary of Ice Cream Drivers and Employees Union, Local 757 in New York City.

Degliaberti was Local 757's first recording secretary and took office when the Teamster organization was chartered in 1939.

Much of his early life was spent on the football field as a professional player and coach. As Lou O'Neil, sports editor of the Long Island *Daily Star* wrote, "It was no laughing matter some 25 or 30 years ago for any grid opponent to encounter Degliaberti—all 6-3 and 225 pounds of him—standing rock-like in the middle of the Red Raiders' powerful line."

In recent years, besides representing his union at the bargaining table, Degliaberti gave much of his time to helping his old ball club. He was a World War II veteran, serving in the Army Signal Corps in Europe during many of the major battles.

Peter Clark, vice president of Local 757, said that "the membership of the union has suffered the loss of one of its most popular and energetic officers."





# 1958 Central Conference

'Anybody Can Run,' English Tells Delegates

## Hoffa Pledges Aid to Small Locals

**T**HE Central Conference will step up its program of seeking company-wide agreements to prevent smaller locals from being pushed around, General President James R. Hoffa told some 600 delegates to the conference's sixth annual meeting in Chicago.

Hoffa cited the cases of companies which "deal with the large local unions with a smile and a handshake, but they kick our brains out in the small cities. We are going for area contracts. It is the beginning of the end of the small locals being kicked around."

Pledging the aid of the International Union in strike situations, Hoffa told the delegates that "I fight to avoid strikes if at all possible. But if you have to have one, and it's legitimate, you can count on the International for help."

Hoffa, who has served as chairman of the Central Conference since its formation in 1953, told the delegates of a typical membership reaction to the McClellan hearings.

"I went to a specially-called meeting of a man who had headlines blazing for an entire week, editorials demanding his ouster and telling what a terrible person he was. I attended that meeting, in a packed hall, and the room was full. The stairways and the hallway were crowded with drivers.

"We didn't attempt any whitewash. We unlimbered and told the members the truth. We told them about the fakery of the McClellan Committee and the newspapers and the commentators. I tell you, it would have done your hearts good to be there. They stamped, they cheered and they roared in support of their leader, who had brought them from nine dollars a week all the way up to \$3.90 an hour, who had given them the finest welfare plan, holidays and fringe benefits."

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, in his address to the conference, strongly criticized the AFL-CIO and the Board of Monitors.

Reciting the moral and financial support the Teamsters had given to other unions through the years, English asserted that "when the chips were down, George Meany cracked the whip and the others fell into line. There are a lot of phonies in the AFL-CIO."

English declared that "I have never in my life looked for trouble. But nobody can ever accuse me of running away from it. Anybody can run, but once you start to run, you must always continue to run. If they're looking for trouble, they came to a hell of a fine place to get it."

"We have tried to be gentlemen, and we have been taking everything on the chin. I am sorry that I can't help

Brother Hoffa more than I am, because it is safe to say that he is taking about 90 per cent of it.

"He has done everything in this world for this International Union. I have worked with them all. I have differed with him and people on this platform and I have differed with you. But when the time comes that you have got to be a man, I say there is no living individual that ever has done as much as Jimmy Hoffa for this International Union."

Putting it on the line, English told the applauding delegates that "directly or indirectly, I have worked for about 47 years and I never thought of anybody else but the Teamsters. And I say to you here today that if you believe in me and those who passed away ahead of me and those that are here now, if you believe in us, then you should follow us."

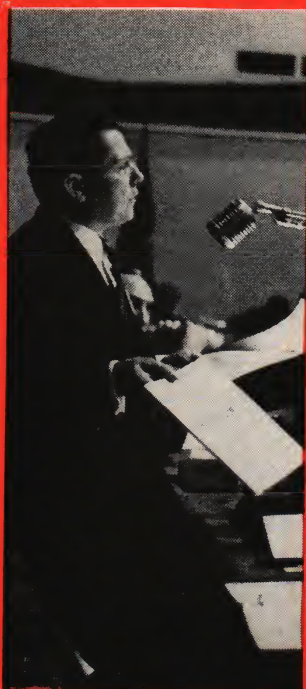
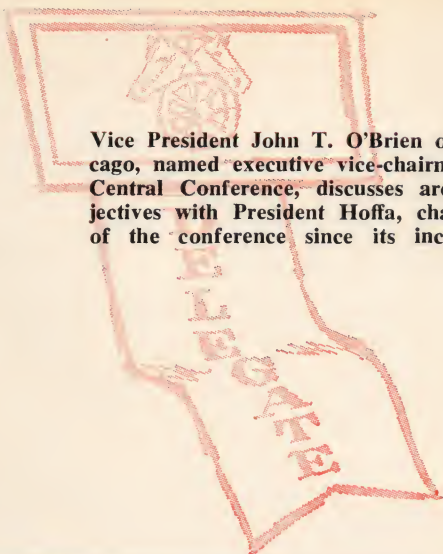
English drew rousing laughter from the audience as he said: "We paid the AFL about \$800,000 a year. So our year is up, and we have \$800,000 to pay for some of these phony lawsuits and monitors. So if we have to stay out of the AFL, we will let them pay all of our bills to these guys."

He told the delegates that "it is our duty to report to you, and it is your duty to report to the membership. We have got the greatest, biggest organiza-

*(Continued on Page 28)*



Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago, named executive vice-chairman of Central Conference, discusses area objectives with President Hoffa, chairman of the conference since its inception.



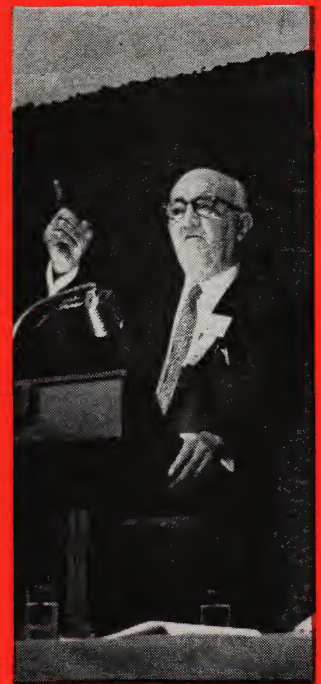
Hoffa (above) told conference small locals would be protected. At right center are two of the many trade division meetings, dairy (above) and brewery. Sessions were busy and intent. International Trustee John Rohrich of Cleveland (bottom, left) vigorously defended International Union's auditing system. At right, Gene San Soucie of Indianapolis, recording secretary of conference, huddles with O'Brien.







Discussing possible strike action to achieve improved contracts in their industry was the Automotive and Petroleum Trade Division, left. Left to right, back row are Dale Sweetwood, Ed Hartzler, Dale Mann, Ray Flick, Don Erickson, E. E. Hughes, Wes Carter, (subbing for Roy Lane). Front row from left includes Earl Smith, Steve Schultz, Mel Horn and Louis Poick. Division also reported progress.



Secretary-Treasurer English (above) told the conference: "Anybody can run." Delegates spoke vigorously about contract and organizing programs as trade divisions put in hours of hard work (left center). At left, Vice President Owen B. Brennan of Detroit and Larry Steinberg (center) of Toledo, special representative for President Hoffa, trade views with Vice President Murray W. Miller, Southern Conference chairman who addressed the meeting.





Louis Triscaro of Cleveland (top photo), chairman of conference construction division, leads discussion with delegates. Second photo, from left, shows attorney David Previant of Milwaukee, Roy Williams of Kansas City, President Hoffa, and Michael Healy of Chicago. AT RIGHT: Ray Schoessling, president of Chicago Joint Council, chats with fellow Chicagoan William A. Lee (right). Council was host to conference. BELOW: Bakery and warehouse trade divisions meetings carried out the "working conference" theme.



tion in the country. Why? Because we serviced our membership. We got them the best wages and money conditions in the country. They all know it."

He drew more laughter when he said "we don't get paid for our looks. If we did, I don't know whether Hoffa would get more money than me or not."

And he drew a standing ovation when he closed his speech with: "While I have got a breath of life in my body, we will never let you down."

International Trustee John Rohrich of Cleveland then took the floor and told the delegates: "With all the integrity any man possesses, I can truthfully say to you here and now that every cent of this International Union's money is handled properly and is there and accounted for."

The conference's secretary-treasurer, International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, warned the delegates that "somehow or other in the case of (McClellan Committee counsel) Bob Kennedy, it literally galls him to know that there has been built up in this land in which he is a citizen, an organization as powerful as ours working on behalf of the rank and file of our union. Somehow or other he can't accept the idea that working people are entitled to the kind of protection and progress made possible by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

Gibbons said that "according to Kennedy, a man can forget about being an officer of our rank and file if he has gone to jail because of a demonstration on a picket line."

"If we had not negotiated the contracts and built the conditions that we have," he said, "we certainly would not have been the target that we have been in this last 18 months of the Committee's existence."

"As a result of these very attacks, it seems to me that workers are beginning to realize all over America that there must be something wonderful about the Teamsters Union when millionaires like Kennedy and reactionaries like the members of that committee have seen fit to try to destroy us."

Officers of the conference were re-elected for the coming year. They are: Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago, vice-chairman; Gibbons, secretary-treasurer; Gene San Soucie of Indianapolis, recording secretary; and Vice Presidents Gordon Conklin and Owen B. Brennan, trustees.

Hoffa, as chairman, announced that O'Brien would serve as executive vice-chairman of the conference.



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# BUSINESS CORRUPTION

*(Reprinted from "The Labor Leader," published  
by the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.)*

The Association of Catholic Trade Unionists has always fought against corruption and betrayal wherever it exists. The ACTU fought Joe Ryan and the ILA mob long before the State Crime Commission; it opposed communism long before that became fashionable; it struggled for the rights of the exploited Puerto Rican workers long before the McClellan Committee.

## THE WHY

We have done this with but one intention, to build a strong democratic trade union movement so that it could in turn complete the basic task of reconstructing a Christian social order.

However, while the ACTU has been active in the fight for clean unionism it has not been ignorant of the fact that the most immoral and corrupt segment of our society is not labor, nor politics, but business.

## THE MODERN PHARISEE

Indeed, modern business is the twentieth century pharisee. It is the hypocritical moralist with the devotion to form, the double standard and the rejection of social responsibility. And most important, as the ACTU pointed out before the McClellan Committee the "happy cooperation" of crooked businessmen is an essential ingredient of "racket unionism."

Today the Modern Pharisee has wrapped himself in the flag of the rank and file worker and seeks to "protect" him by establishing "right-to-wreck" laws which seek to destroy union structure and security provisions under the guise of freeing innocent workers from "compulsory unionism."

Today also the Modern Pharisee seeks to persuade us that there is something intrinsically evil about a union when it has grown strong enough in numbers to resist the capricious tyranny of management. Rather, unions should always be weak organizations of the exploited.

## THE CORRUPTED PRESS

The press, as a corrupted arm of a basically immoral society has—with but a few notable exceptions—assisted the Modern Pharisee with misleading sensationalism and a concentrated attack on labor. Thus, anything a friend of labor attempts to say in the way of constructive criticism is immediately distorted into a vitriolic attack against all that good unionism stands for. But when facts of business corruption are brought to the attention of the most "crusading" of newspapers, they die a quiet death—especially if those facts expose advertisers in that paper.

## THE LABOR LEADER

Thus, *The Labor Leader* has devoted much space to the

news one never sees, the sordid list of business corruption.

You can read of the crooked world of Wall Street, where investors were fleeced at the rate of \$16,000,000 a month in 1957 and where lies are published in order to make "quick killings." You can read about how our respectable businessmen have forced the New York State Consumer Frauds Division to stay open two nights a week in order to handle the overflow of cases of business frauds.

## THE LIST

You can read the Federal Trade Commission list of prime offenders which include such well known names as Robert Hall Clothes, the Arnold Constable Corporation, Lestoil, Rayco Covers, Emerson Radio, United Cigar-Whelan Stores and the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

If you believe in the honesty of bank executives you might be interested in knowing that government figures show that more than \$1,000,000 are embezzled by bankers every day of the year.

Then too, when you wonder about high prices, you might be interested in knowing that business has monopolized everything from lipstick and golf clubs to antibiotics, aluminum (four companies control 100 per cent of the market), and autos (four companies control 98 per cent of the auto market).

If you are insurance conscious you might like knowing that 41 insurance companies practice "unfair and deceptive" advertising and that Kenneth Barnard, an official of the Association of Better Business Bureaus, says that six leading insurance firms "have been mulcting policy holders" to the tune of \$25,000,000 a year.

As a final irony, if you're trying to lose weight you should know that the House Government Operations subcommittee recently revealed that Americans are being bilked out of \$100,000,000 a year by phoney reducing preparations..

This then is an outline of that wonderful world on the "other side of the tracks"—a world in which as much as \$5,000,000,000 changes hands yearly in kickbacks, payoffs, and bribes; a world in which the guiding philosophy is "the public be damned"; and yet a world which constantly parades itself as a model for the world, and condemns Labor daily.

## THE WORDS OF CHRIST

No wonder Christ cried out against the Pharisees:

"Thou hypocrite, first cast the beam from thy own eye, and then thou wilt see clearly to cast out the speck from thy brother's eye."

Big Business, the Modern Pharisee, could well heed the warning.



# Labor Attorney Looks at Probe

*(Here, reprinted from the Chicago Federation News, are some excerpts from an address by Lester Asher, Chicago labor attorney, on the activities of the McClellan Committee. Mr. Asher's talk was given to the Cook County (Ill.) branch of Labor's League for Political Education.)*

**I** WANT to paint a picture for you of the current investigating committee in the labor field, as I see it, from the point of view of the law, and as I see it as a lawyer. This is supposed to be a select committee. According to the newspapers and commentators, it is supposed to be an unusually fair, impartial, fine, high minded committee. Of course, you and I know that out of the eight Senators who are sitting on this committee, four of them come from states which have right-to-work laws, and four of them believe that right-to-work laws are the most beneficial events that could happen to the labor movement.

As a matter of law, a legislative committee is supposed to carry on a proper inquiry, and is supposed to hear testimony upon which it can base new laws. The theory of an investigating committee of the House or the Senate is to get information, to hear testimony from which they can decide about new legislation. According to the law, a legislative committee is not supposed to develop evidence for criminal prosecutions. It is not supposed to expose criminal acts, just for the purpose of doing that, but to secure information or to aid in writing legislation.

## Development of Evidence

Under our system of government, the development of evidence for criminal prosecution and the exposure of criminal acts is supposed to be in the hands of a United States Attorney, or a States Attorney, or a grand jury, which is made up for that purpose. But nevertheless, the chairman of this supposedly fair, impartial committee, has over and over again issued statements before each session, pointing out to the newspapers that he expects that there will be criminal indictments coming out from the information that he is getting. Before every session he declares that he is sure there will be criminal indictments coming out of his work. And that, according to the law, is not supposed to be the purpose of an investigating committee.

Let us walk into the room in Washington and take a good look at the



**LESTER ASHER**

Senate Committee in action. First, along one wall there is a bank of television cameras and a bank of television lights all pouring down at the center of the room where the witness is going to sit. Then, in front of this bank of floodlights, there are three or four tables of reporters.

Then there is also a complete set-up of television and radio all focused on the witness. In back of the Senators is another series of floodlights, all pointed at the witness and his lawyer. In the center is a table for the witness and his lawyer; but right in front of them, are photographers sitting below the table at which the witness sits, and they have all kinds of flash bulbs, and they are popping them off as fast as they possibly can, and they are not more than a few feet away from the witness.

You have seen some of these witnesses on television, and in most cases the witness is perspiring, and it looks as if he is having a hot and rough time. Just the battery of floodlights is enough to make any witness sweat all over the place without even having to ask him a single question. That is the physical set-up of the room.

## Through the Crowd

Then finally they call the witness, and the witness is supposed to step up and come to the witness table. He can hardly get through all the people who are milling around and in front

of him. Reporters and photographers overwhelm him; flashbulbs are popping as they take pictures. He has to literally force his way through this milling crowd to get up to the witness chair.

According to the rules of the committee a witness is entitled to say that he doesn't want any pictures taken, and that he does not want flash bulbs popping off in his face. But the witness is not permitted to say anything until he has been sworn in and until he gives his name and address.

So finally the witness pushes his way through all of these photographers and reporters, and these flash bulbs popping in his face, and he gets up to the center and they swear him in, and he gives his name and address. Then his lawyer who stands next to him gives his name and who he is. And finally the lawyer says "We would like the privilege of not having any pictures taken of the witness and not having those flash bulbs going off in his face."

Already thousands of pictures have been taken. The witness is all upset by these flash bulbs, and then for the first time his lawyer can say, "We don't want this to happen."

Then the chairman of the committee says, "Well, gentlemen, we want this to be a fair hearing, and we do not want the witness to be distracted, so will the reporters please not take pictures while the witness is testifying."

Mind you, the rule is you cannot take pictures, if you ask for that privilege, while the witness is testifying. So they stop taking pictures and popping flash bulbs while the witness is testifying, but the minute there is a recess, or the minute the committee members start talking among themselves, all of the photographers rush up and start taking pictures again. Some of them stand on chairs. That is the kind of a circus that is actually being carried on in these hearings. That is the stage on which they work.

## The Performers

Now let us take a look at the actors. The general counsel asks the questions, and he keeps after the witness and sets



up the witness, and then you have eight members of the committee, if they are all there, who come in for the kill. And if the general counsel fails to get the answer that he wants, then the committee takes him off the hook, and they ask the same questions over again, and keep going on and on and on. Sarcasm and insult as tools of the lawyer for the committee or the committee members seems to be entirely proper, and as long as you are not a witness for the government that is exactly what you get.

During the course of the weeks that this committee has been going on, despite the fact that the newspapers are pointing out what a fair committee it is, frequently the questions have started off by calling the witness a thief, a racketeer, a gangster, and then asking him some questions to try to explain it away.

### Ignore Court Rules

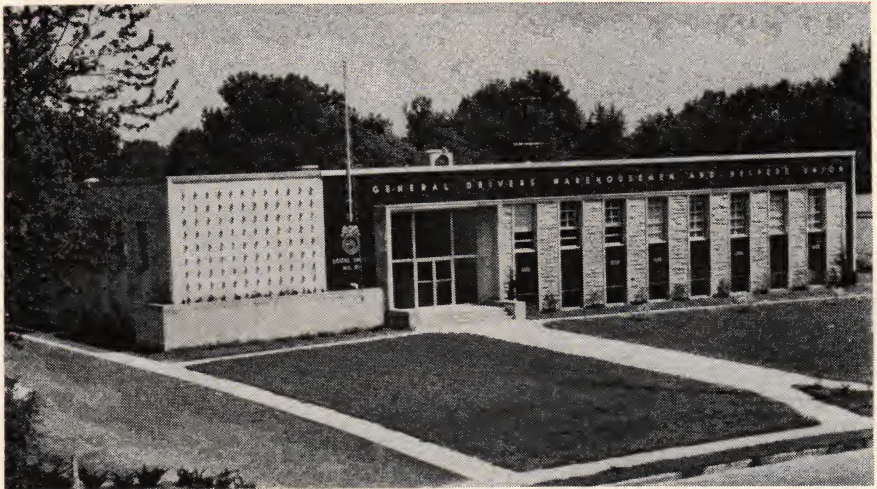
In a court room, where lawyers know what court procedure is like, and which is part of our American way of life, we have certain rules of justice and of due process which require a quiet, and a judicial atmosphere. In court rooms no photographers are allowed to come in and take pictures. The House of Representatives, under the leadership of Sam Rayburn, has said that in their hearings they are not permitting television and radio and things of that kind.

You know that in one of these hearing the witness is testifying under the threat of being held in contempt if he does not answer, or being held for perjury if he does answer, and it can be proved that there is a discrepancy in his testimony. And you also have to remember that the witness cannot pick and choose. The witness cannot start down a line of testimony and then say, "I have had enough, I don't want to answer that question." Once the witness starts down a line of testimony he is not permitted under the law to select the stopping place and say, "This is as far as I want to go." If he once starts down a line of questioning, he has no right to stop at any point. And this entire committee procedure, in my opinion, violates our fundamental rules of fair play and decency.

### Create Anti-Union Sentiment

What the present Senate committee is doing is to create an anti-labor senti-

## Impressive New Home



Impressive is the word for the new home of Teamster Local 89 in Louisville, Ky., dedicated to membership service September 14. President Hoffa and Secretary-Treasurer English spoke during ceremonies. Paul W. Priddy is local president.

ment all over the country. This committee, it seems to me, is trying to shake the confidence of the membership in their unions and in their leadership.

I merely wanted you to get this picture of a Senate Investigating Committee, and I don't want anyone in the labor movement rejoicing in the fact that some other union is getting taken over the coals. Few labor people in this country, and few business people, and few lawyers, could stand up to the treatment that witnesses receive from the Senate Investigating Committee unless they want to handle you with kid gloves. But if the committee wants to go after you, nobody can stand up under that kind of a procedure because the procedure is completely contrary to our American concepts of fair play and due process.

### Warned Auto Workers

Monsignor George G. Higgins, the Director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, addressed the UAW convention. He warned the Auto Workers against approaching this problem of racketeering as though the Auto Workers were a lily-white organization sitting in judgment on the rest of the labor movement. Those words and that warning had to come from Monsignor Higgins.

It seems to me these words should have in the first place come from some of the leaders of the labor movement. Monsignor Higgins, in his speech, went

on to say, "I do not buy for a minute the facile, easy explanation that the problems of the labor movement are due to the leadership that the labor movement has. I think the leadership of the American labor movement by and large is pretty good. It is probably a little better than the rank and file deserves."

### For Growing Pains

Next of all it is only fair for everyone to realize that our American labor movement grew up in rough and tumble times. It did not grow up as a business, with lawyers and accountants, and all kinds of technical experts to handle your affairs. In most cases you were too busy organizing and negotiating. And in so many cases you did not have the time to make up the records and to keep the accounts that employers are able to keep.

Unions have never operated like big business has operated and in many cases, if you will take a look at your very dues structure, it is not sound. Union dues have not gone up as much as our cost of living has gone up because, by and large, you have tried to keep your dues down to a minimum, and you have tried to get by as best you can.

I wanted you to get the picture so that if some of your members start feeling happy that some other union is being taken over the coals, you will be able to tell them the type of a hearing, the type of legal procedure, which is actually being carried on.



### Government and Politics

(Midwest Labor World, published by Teamsters Local 688 in St. Louis and edited by Carl Leathwood, recently made these observations about government and politics, and the role of "community action" by members of organized labor.)

**POLITICAL MACHINES**—The machine is set up and kept running for one purpose only—to get its insiders (or front men) elected to office, and collect the profits in the way of favors, contracts, fees, bank deposits, etc., made possible by holding political power. The political machine has nothing whatsoever to do with good city housekeeping. If one of the machine men happens to do something of value for the citizens, that's just a by-product. The real product is JOBS.

**Sabotage**—People want things they cannot provide for themselves. That's why we have governments. But there is a wide gap between wanting things and getting them. You can pass laws or ordinances, but unless they're enforced, they don't bring the things the citizens want. That's because politicians sabotage government. They do the very least they can "get by with." They want you to believe that if you vote for them, everything's going to be all right. It isn't all right, though.

Successful business men know this. They use influence, money and pressure to get what they want out of government between elections.

Community action provides the means for ordinary people to get what they want out of government between elections.

Good city housekeeping is a job requiring 365 days a year of pressure—not just an hour spent going to the polls and voting on Election Day.

**The Best in Government**—Nobody claims that government as a whole is a "phony." Governments do many things for the citizens, day in and day out. But it's seldom the politicians who deserve the credit. The appointed technicians are the people who deserve it. Take the state highway system, for example. The commissioners don't need to know the first thing about highway building, about traffic safety, or the facts on traffic flow. Their trained experts do the job, while the commissioners at the top take the bows and pose for the press and TV cameras. The health, the education, the safety of the people, are often served by well-trained experts. These experts must often fight an uphill battle against their politician bosses, because the bosses sabotage services for most

people so that they can sell more services to favored people.

**An Inside Secret**—Politicians can operate their game of sabotaging good city housekeeping (or state and national housekeeping, for that matter) because people don't understand. The schools don't teach the political facts of life. Except for an occasional crusade to get circulation the newspapers don't provide much enlightenment. The inside secret of keeping the old game running is keeping people uneducated. Work in the Community Action program is highly educational. The more who work, the more who will understand.

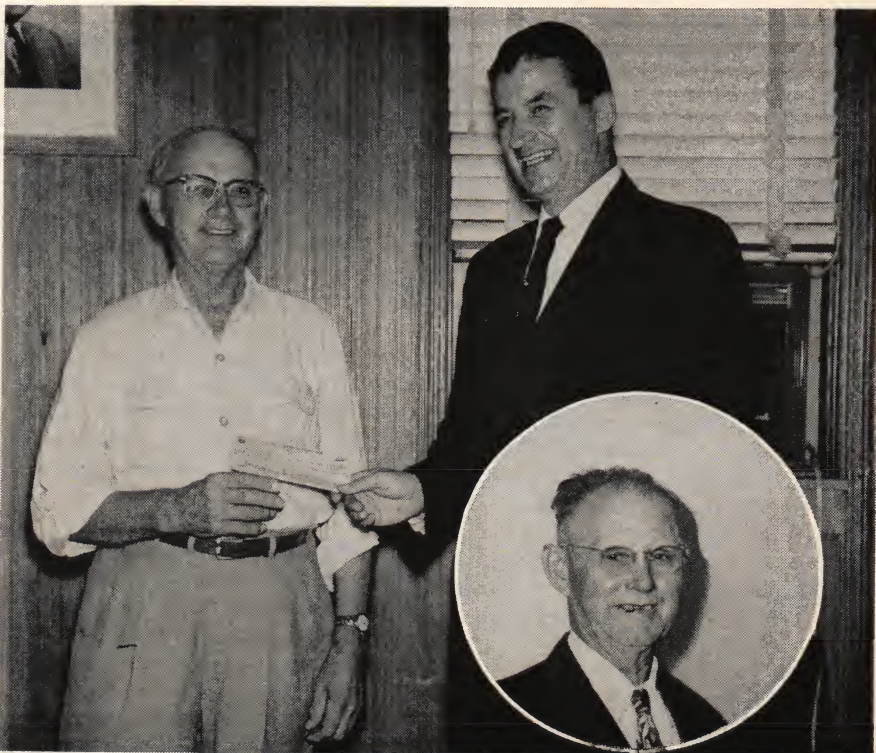
**Busted Idols**—People often get the idea that "chiefs" and "bosses" have super-human powers. Mystery sur-

rounds them; people come to respect their "power and authority." The politician usually manages to get some of this halo of mystery thrown over his shoulders. An important lesson in community action comes from the contacts that must be made when the aroused citizens try to get action out of politicians. They begin to see that the office-holding "chief" is usually a very common sort, and often is inferior to the citizens he claims to serve. When citizens lose their fear of the government official, "prestige" flies out of the window and reason comes in. Democracy has a better chance to work.

(This point is familiar to union people, for when the union comes into a shop, the bosses' halos fade, too.)

**Small Group Powerful**—Ten people working on the same unselfish goal can change a precinct. The political machine doesn't have this kind of strength because—their goals being selfish—they never quite trust each other.

### First Pension Checks in Wichita



Wichita Local 795 recently presented its first pension checks to retired members. In photo above, S. E. Smith, Local 795 president, presents pension check to Otto B. Badger, 70, who first became a Teamster in 1909. Badger, a driver for Healzer Cartage Co., received a check for \$405, covering three months. He was the first member of the local's Wichita division to retire under the Central States pension plan. Inset is William Bartlett, 67, of the local's Hutchinson division, first of the local's entire membership to retire. Bartlett, employed by Navajo Freight Lines, was paid 30 cents an hour when he started 23 years ago, and retired at \$2.44.



# Council Opens Sears Campaign



Sears National Council holds founding session in Chicago.

September 22 was a red letter day for the 70,000 warehouse employees of the giant Sears, Roebuck and Company mail order and retail merchandising organization.

On September 22 more than 100 representatives of local unions, joint councils and area conferences met in Chicago and formed the Teamster Sears National Council. The formation of this council was the first major step on a coordinated and nationwide basis to develop an effective all-out organizing campaign among the employees of this dominant mail order-retail institution.

Vice President Murray W. Miller presided at the conference of representatives who met at the Palmer House to discuss ways and means of launching the national drive.

Nucleus of the drive will be the council representatives who will include four officers named by General President James R. Hoffa; the warehouse division directors of each of the four area conferences; 11 representatives of local unions of the mail order units and one representative of each local union having jurisdiction over mail order units of Sears.

This council in its planning and policy jurisdiction over the national drive will have the benefit of the four officers named by President Hoffa. These four are Murray W. Miller as coordinator of the organization drive; Frank Keane, L. U. 169, Philadelphia, coun-

cil chairman; Jack Jorgenson, L. U. 357, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary; and Sam Baron, field director of the National Warehouse Division as executive secretary of the newly formed council.

At the initial session of the council delegates made reports on the situation in their local areas. Economic data was presented to the delegates by the National Warehouse Division. As the meeting drew to a close Coordinator Miller observed that "... this will

be one of the most challenging organizing efforts ever undertaken by warehouse employees, but the reports and determination here indicate that we will succeed. We know that in due time this great effort will be a landmark in Teamster organization."

Of the total of 205,000 Sears employees, only about 14,000 are now organized, with about 7,000 of them in the Teamsters Union. The 70,000 warehouse employees are the primary objectives of the campaign.



William Nicholas, L. U. 853, Oakland, Calif. (extreme left) confers with Sears Council officers: Murray W. Miller, coordinator; Frank Keane, L. U. 169, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman, and Samuel Baron, Washington, D. C., executive secretary and Field Director for IBT Warehouse Division. Jack Jorgenson, president of Joint Council 32, Minneapolis, Minn., secretary of the newly formed council was absent due to illness.



# Crucial 'Right-to-Work' Issues

## *Decent Living Standards at Stake; 'Work' Laws Harm Labor, Business*

**T**TEAMSTER members and every other member of organized labor in California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas and Ohio are right now facing the greatest threat to their union security ever devised by those who seek to destroy the standard of living of working men and women in America—the so-called Right-to-Work measure.

The insidious legislation has many faces. Advocates of "Wreck" laws hide the real intent of such measures behind inaccurate and fraudulent titles of "Guaranteeing Freedom of Employment," "Regulation of Labor-Management Relations," "Initiative for Full Employment" and other equally misleading window dressing.

Despite the fact that it is now generally known in most union circles that right-to-work means anything but guaranteeing a worker a position of employment, voters in these six states will find such measures on their No-

vember ballot. They will find, too, that they are confronted with a decision not unlike that of our forefathers who had to choose between freedom and servitude.

The electorate in the six sovereign states should know the facts about right-to-work bills. They should know, for instance, that states presently burdened with such laws have suffered adverse economic trends—and that because of this sad economic experience four states have already repealed the act.

They should know that the real aims of such legislation are to lower wage incomes for working people and incite sub-standard working conditions. No one has to be reminded that low living standards not only affect workers and their families, but drastically harm businessmen, farmers and professional people as well.

R-T-W bills sharply restrict the rights of labor organizations and their

members, thus destroying a strong democratic bulwark prized highly by our free society.

The record also plainly shows that where R-T-W laws exist there is an upsurge in industrial strife. Supporting this is the fact that two states having such laws have experienced strike increases twice that of the national average.

Religious leaders of all faiths throughout the nation have also taken a dim view of "Wreck" laws.

The Rev. Benjamin Masse, Associate Editor of the *American National Catholic Weekly Review*, said that "the overwhelming majority of Catholics justify the union shop in theory and practice and oppose all campaigns to outlaw it."

Doctor Israel Goldstein, Rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York City declares that "the term 'right-to-work' in these statutes is a fraud and a misnomer to conceal their true purpose."

Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman, President of the Rabbinical Council of America, opinioned: "Right to Work legislation, in our opinion, is a misnomer whose purpose is to camouflage an attempt to undermine and weaken responsible democratic trade unionism."

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, President of the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, called right-to-work laws fraudulent. "They are neither intended nor designed to guarantee work or to establish the right to work," he said. "These laws are sponsored by the same reactionary forces that have in the past tried and are still trying to destroy labor organizations."

The Rev. Doctor Walter G. Muelder, Dean and Professor of Social Ethics at Boston University's School of Theology, had this to say: "The 'right-to-work' laws are a virtual conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant, or the misguided to subvert industrial peace, exploit men's need to work, and deluge the community with industrial irresponsibility. 'Right-to-work' laws do not create jobs; they only victimize the worker and make his organization ineffective."

If union and non-union voters in Kansas, Ohio, Washington, California, Colorado and Idaho want a return of an inhumane system of employment in their state—if they want degradation and travail for co-work-





# Face the Voters in Six States

ers, then they will cast their ballots for right-to-work.

If, on the other hand, they want to go on enjoying the highest standard of living in civilization's history, to continue to realize the comforts of

leisure hours, to receive increased incomes coupled with secure health and welfare and old-age security, they will hand these R-T-W measures a sound defeat in November.

It is as simple as that.

only part of it. You can work down there for years and never build up any seniority. You are always haunted by the voices of people standing around, saying, 'I don't care what that man is working for, I'll work for you cheaper.'

"The company I worked for had what it called a base pay of \$325 a month for a milk route. The only catch to this base pay was that if your collections didn't exceed this so-called guarantee, the driver didn't get his base pay of \$325 a month.

Our milkman had a lot more to say about conditions in a "right-to-work" state. "We settled our own grievances individually in the front office with the boss. And we settled on his terms." Summed up, what our man had to say was that the union shop means decent standards and security; "right-to-work" means lower standards and the boss's terms. (From the Rocky Mountain Teamster)

## Teamster Milkman Describes Texas 'Work' Law Conditions

During World War II, there was, you'll remember, a popular song entitled, "Milk Man, Keep Those Bottles Quiet."

Its lyrics said something about some riveter or someone working the swing shift who couldn't sleep if the milkman rattled bottles as he made his deliveries.

Deep in the heart of "right-to-work" Texas, milkmen have another reason for keeping the bottles quiet. If bottles bang together and break, the milkman pays for the breakage out of his pay check.

That's just one of the tales we heard the other day as we talked to a Denver milkman who only three months ago sold his house for a \$10 bill and moved to Colorado to escape the cheap labor philosophy of Texas and "right-to-work."

He lost his \$1500 equity in the house, but the \$10 made the deal a legal transaction, protected his credit rating, and cleared the way for him and his family to leave their native state in search of a decent standard of living.

We asked this transplanted Texan about having to join a union when he got to Colorado. "Don't you agree with the 'right-to-work' crowd that the union shop clause in effect at the dairy where you work is compulsory unionism?" His reply:

"I appreciate the opportunity to pay union dues. In fact, I'd pay much more to insure my job security by belonging to a union. If the other fellows had just worked in a 'right-to-work' state like I have, they'd never miss a union meeting."

Our next question was loaded. We asked:

"This is the first time you have belonged to a Teamster local union. You read the newspapers. Weren't you afraid you would be joining a bunch of gangsters? What about the anti-union propaganda one reads everywhere today?"

Our milkman laughed:

"I form my own opinion by going to union meetings. I find there an open discussion on all issues. Anybody can stand up and express an opinion. That's good enough for me."

Next we asked, "What about wages. How do your Colorado wages, hours, and conditions compare with those in 'right-to-work' Texas?"

"First of all," he said, "I make \$100 a month more here in free Colorado than I did in Texas. But the money is



Southern California Teamster



### Canadians View Union Products

The importance of purchasing everyday products processed by Union labor was brought home to Canadian consumers last month during the annual Pacific National Exhibition held this year in Vancouver, B. C.

Taking an active interest in advertising industrial products considered fair by organized labor in Canada was Local 351 which, at the invitation of the Union Label Council, took over a PNE booth on August 27.

Viewed by nearly 925,000 people the Teamster display featured products from Pepsi-Cola, Columbia Paper Ltd., Carolina Texaco Service, Stubby Products Ltd., and Whibs Esso Service. All companies donating products to the annual event are under contract to Local 351.

According to J. Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Teamster organization, the Union Label booth was manned by members of Local 351.

"Because of the hard work and long hours of preparation of our members we were able to publicize Union firms and their products and at the same time were successful in achieving good public relations on behalf of the Teamsters' Union," Brown said.

All donated goods, Brown revealed, were given away as prizes at the close of the display.



J. Brown, secretary of Canadian Teamster Local 251, pictured with Union-made products featured at annual Pacific National Exhibition held in Vancouver.

### Illinois Teamsters Attend Conference



Delegates to the Illinois Conference of Teamsters and Joint Council 65 attend conclave on Southern Illinois University campus. Conference discussed area-wide contracts in construction, dairy, bakery and other industries in Illinois Conference.

Some 200 delegates of the Illinois Conference of Teamsters and Teamster Joint Council 65 recently held a three-day conclave on the campus of Southern Illinois University.

Purpose of the working conference, according to E. E. Hughes, chairman of the two organizations, was the discussion and study of proposed area-wide labor agreements covering construction, dairy, bakery and other industries represented by divisions within the Illinois Conference.

Caucus recommendations concerning uniform area contracts will be made public at a latter date, Hughes advised.

The opening general session saw Chairman Hughes call for a vote of confidence for General President Hoffa. Delegates to the Conference responded by thunderous applause. As a Carbondale-Herrin-Murphyshore newspaper described it—"There is no doubt about it, Illinois Teamsters are behind Jimmy Hoffa to a man."

Principal speakers during the three-day sessions included John M. McDermott, Director of the Labor Institute of the Illinois University, who welcomed delegates to the college campus. Teamster officials also heard a stirring address by John T. Wiley, Jr., from the St. Louis law firm of Wiley and Craig.

Wiley called for a complete overhauling of rules governing Congressional investigating committees. Highly critical of the McClellan Committee, Wiley charged the Senate group with setting its own rules and admitting smears, slanders and rumors into the

record without regard to the effect upon individuals.

"The McClellan Committee," Wiley declared, "almost entirely denies witnesses the right of counsel, does not permit cross-examination of adverse witnesses, and does not permit an accused witness to confront an accuser."

In a press interview later in the Conference, Wiley and his law partner, Mr. Craig, told newsmen that they believe Hoffa is not guilty of anything and have found that Teamsters everywhere approve of Hoffa as a man who works for them.

### Battles Knowland

Harold T. Lopez, secretary of Teamsters Local 85 in San Francisco, has resigned as Commissioner of the San Francisco Port Authority to be free to work in the political campaign to defeat Sen. William Knowland in his campaign for Governor of California.

Knowland is running on a platform calling for a "right-to-work" law in that state.

Lopez, in his letter of resignation to Gov. Goodwin J. Knight, pledged his support to Knight in his campaign for a Senate seat, and support to Pat Brown, Knowland's opponent for the governorship.

He told Knight that "the labor movement has been complimented by your broad and intelligent outlook and attitude in the interest of all the people of California and I trust they will reward you for a job well done."



### Brooklyn Local Awards Scholarships



Whitney F. Harris, left, employer trustee of Local 1205's Welfare Fund, and Sigmund J. Brovanski, secretary of the Brooklyn Teamster union, present four-year college scholarships valued at \$5,000 each to Miss Elsie Nilsen, second from left, and June Schwartzberg, daughters of Local 1205 members. Union awards two annually.

Realizing that a college education is often hard to include in the average Teamster family's budget, Local 1205 in Brooklyn, N. Y., took the situation well in hand some four years ago and established a scholarship program for its members and their sons and daughters.

Employing the union's Welfare Fund for financial backing, each scholarship is worth \$5,000, considered adequate to cover most student expenses during a four-year term. The local's program sponsors two four-year college scholarships annually.

#### No Strings Attached

Sigmund J. Brovanski, secretary-treasurer of Local 1205, said "there are no strings attached to the scholarship program. Students selected for the annual awards may attend any accredited college they choose, and may select any curriculum leading to a degree."

Members of the Teamster local and sons and daughters of members employed by employers under contract to the union organization are eligible to be considered for scholarships.

"Trustees, employers and union officials do not and can not influence the choice of candidates," Brovanski pointed out. "Entrants are chosen by an advisory committee on the basis of the applicant's school record, character and qualities of leadership."

This year's advisory committee included Elwood C. Kastner, Dean of Admissions at New York University; Father Charles P. Laughran, Dean,

Fordham College; Helen McCann, Registrar, Barnard College; and Charles Plaut, President of the National Scholarship Service for Negro Students.

The New York Teamster official considers the program as just part of a day's work. "Our organization is delighted to participate in such a program," he said. "We are very appreciative of the fact that we are in a position to assist our young people in obtaining an education at the college level. It is a project that we would certainly recommend to all Teamster organizations throughout the country."

#### 'Fine Contribution'

Aware of Local 1205's scholarship program, President Hoffa recently lauded what he termed "a fine contribution to the entire community where Local 1205 is actively conducting its business for the benefit of our membership."

"I am very proud of your scholarship program and the many other things you have accomplished not only for your members but also for their families," the General President wrote.

### JC 42 Helps Mark Mexican Independence



Mexican Independence Day, recently celebrated in U. S.-Mexican communities, drew the support of California Teamsters Joint Council 42. Here Teamster senioritas lend their beauty to Council float viewed by over 100,000 in Los Angeles parade. Float chairman was Paul Jones, International Trustee, assisted by Ben Amador, Western Conference Organizer and Richard Amador, California Teamster Legislative Council.



# Financial Report

## INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES For the Six Months Ended June 30, 1958

Operating Revenue:			
Fees			
Per Capita	.....	\$3,368,158.00	
Initiations	.....	275,838.30	
Organizational	.....	75.00	
			\$3,644,071.30
Other Revenue			
Sale of Supplies	.....	66,131.32	
Refunds, Claims and Overpayment	.....	73.75	
			66,205.07
Total Operating Revenue	.....		\$3,710,276.37
Deduct:			
Operating Expenses:			
Per Capita Assessments	.....	15,412.93	
Donations to Subordinate Organizations, Strikes	.....	939,210.00	
Donations to Subordinate Organizations, Other	.....	9,000.00	
Supplies Purchased for Resale	.....	139,415.70	
Organizing Campaign Expenses	.....	974,956.28	
Magazine "International Teamster"	.....	302,760.97	
Donations to Allied Organizations	.....	5,000.00	
Legal Fees and Expenses	.....	85,622.96	
Legal Expense—Senate Investigation	.....	34,764.94	
Legal Expense—D. C. Federal Court	.....	78,318.68	
Appeals and Hearings	.....	2,260.10	
Monitors—Salaries and Expenses	.....	12,751.18	
Public Relations	.....	29,282.01	
Retirement and Family Protection Plan—Contribution	.....	209,366.18	
Retirement and Family Protection Plan—Expense	.....	233.25	
Officers, Organizers and Auditors—Salaries	.....	354,220.84	
Officers, Organizers and Auditors—Expenses	.....	200,472.39	
Staff Salaries	.....	112,077.36	
Staff Expenses	.....	15,182.06	
Conventions and Delegates Expenses	.....	4,035.91	
Printing and Stationery	.....	13,087.67	
Postage	.....	5,275.11	
Telephone and Telegraph	.....	20,309.48	
Office Supplies and Expense	.....	11,271.39	
Office Furniture and Equipment—Repairs and Maintenance	.....	869.03	
Auditing Expense	.....	750.00	
Bonds and Insurance	.....	4,089.65	
Express and Cartage	.....	5,060.94	
Auto Repair and Maintenance	.....	2,038.70	
Taxes, Personal Property	.....	5,250.11	
Taxes, Other	.....	481.68	
Taxes, Social Security	.....	19,304.80	
Moving Expense	.....	1,102.11	
Health and Welfare—Insurance	.....	2,865.00	
Depreciation, Furniture, Equipment and Autos	.....	30,674.07	
General Executive Board Authorizations	.....	10,746.65	
Donations to Public Causes	.....	1,831.72	
National Headquarters Building Occupancy Expense			
Custody	.....	3,715.51	
Maintenance, Supplies and Service	.....	49,835.12	
Supervision and General Expense	.....	5,774.81	
Cafeteria and Kitchen	.....	18,455.77	
Taxes, Real Estate	.....	28,071.02	
Insurance, Building	.....	2,165.05	
Depreciation, Building	.....	48,847.00	
Dallas Office	.....	1,940.90	
Minneapolis Office	.....	4,283.09	
New York Office	.....	5,216.68	
San Francisco Office	.....	4,617.52	
Seattle Office	.....	9,973.83	
Vienna Office	.....	2,794.83	
Departmental and Divisional Expenses	.....	166,967.33	
Total Operating Expense	.....		4,012,010.31
Net Deficit from Operation	.....		(\$301,733.94)
Deduct:			
Financial Revenue			
Income:			
Interest on Investments	.....	\$689,796.87	
Discount Earned	.....	21,972.28	
			711,769.15
Expenses:			
Service Charges	.....	48,665.07	
Investment Expenses	.....	396.09	
Interest Expense	.....	28,128.15	
			77,189.31
Net Financial Income	.....		634,579.84
Total Operational and Financial Revenue	.....		332,845.90
Add:			
Other Income			
Gain on Disposition of Fixed Assets	.....		93.30
Total	.....		\$332,939.20
Deduct:			
Loss on Foreign Exchange	.....		3,205.47
Net Revenue for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1958	.....		\$329,733.73

( ) Denotes Deficit.



# Financial Report

## INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS

### BALANCE SHEET As at June 30, 1958

#### ASSETS

Cash:		
On Deposit .....	\$129,467.66	
In Transit .....	26,230.92	
Office Fund .....	500.00	\$156,198.58
Accounts Receivable:		
Organizing Campaign Advances .....	179,800.00	
Advances for Bookkeeping Machines .....	109,698.81	
National Headquarters Building Corporation .....	1,483.92	
Others .....	522.35	291,505.08
Inventories:		
Local Union Supplies and Equipment .....		189,052.27
Investments—Face Value:		
Securities .....	34,172,546.78	
Accrued Interest Thereon .....	317,909.93	34,490,456.71
Deposits:		
Equipment Contracts, Local Union .....	23,461.34	
Others .....	20,188.73	43,650.07
Capital Stock:		
National Headquarters Building Corporation (100 shares, Par Value \$10.00) .....		1,000.00
Deferred Charges to Future Operations:		
Prepaid Insurance .....	10,304.36	
Prepaid Postage .....	521.15	
Prepaid Organizing Expense .....	500.00	11,325.51
Fixed Assets—Book Value:		
Real Estate .....	5,167,901.88	
Furniture and Furnishings .....	376,171.58	
Office Equipment .....	21,715.18	
Library .....	250.17	
Automobiles .....	7,304.43	5,573,343.24
Total Assets .....		<u>\$40,756,531.46</u>

#### LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Accounts Payable:		
Trade Creditors .....	\$142,724.03	
Employees Income Taxes Withheld .....	14,489.38	
Escrow Funds .....	65.45	\$157,278.86
Note Payable:		
Due Bank—4% .....		1,000,000.00
Accruals:		
Salaries and Expenses .....	95,123.83	
Taxes—Social Security .....	3,313.46	
Interest .....	8,555.47	106,992.76
Deferred Income:		
Discount on Mortgages and Notes .....		659,528.30
Net Worth:		
Balance—January 1, 1958 .....	38,502,997.81	
Add:		
Net Income for the Six Months ended June 30, 1958 .....	329,733.73	38,832,731.54
Total Liabilities and Net Worth .....		<u>\$40,756,531.46</u>

NOTE: This Balance Sheet is subject to a contingent liability on the amount of \$350,000.00, representing contested legal fees.



## State of the Union

### Delegates See 'Defiant Ones'



It is not likely that Bakery and Confectionery International officials and delegates who attended a recent educational conference in the nation's capital will forget a preview of United Artists' new, gripping film "The Defiant One." They viewed the film at a special showing in the IBT auditorium. In the dramatic scene above, Tony Curtis and Sidney Poitier, starring in the production, illustrate the controversial picture which is described by its producer, Stanley Kramer, as being brutal and frank.

### Anti-Union Move

A move by a small group of members in Idaho to disaffiliate from the Teamsters Union is being directed by a firm of attorneys in Boise who have been identified over the years with anti-union interests.

### Real Motivation

The real motivation behind the disaffiliation move came to light at a recent meeting when a member asked one of the attorneys how he felt about "right-to-work" laws. The attorney said he saw nothing much wrong with such laws.

Employees of Consolidated Freightways in Boise and Pocatello are being urged to break away from the IBT and form an independent group.

## Teamsters Win Safety Plaudits

Too often the safety records of Teamster drivers who man 40 tons of charging steel that frequent our nation's highways 24 hours a day inadvertently overshadow the safe driving achievements of the professional driver

whose truck is in the 1½ to 3 ton class and whose driving beat is less spectacular than the open road.

Just recently, however, in Springfield, Mass., a number of veteran Teamster Local 404 route drivers

piled up a very impressive no-accident record which can be envied by any driver within Teamster jurisdiction.

Operating out of Continental Baking Company's plant at Holyoke, Mass., John J. Burke and Lionel J. Turcotte walked away with top honors representing 48 years of perfect driving.

Both route salesmen received a gold engraved diamond ring during an awards ceremony which drew radio, TV and press coverage.

According to B. E. Naylor, secretary-treasurer of Local 404, Continental's top driving hands have established safety records that rank with the best in the bakery industry.

"These outstanding driving records," Naylor pointed out, "are prime illustrations of the 'Wonder Bread' safety program which has celebrated its 26th birthday and has now become a part of the national 'Back The Attack' against traffic accidents sponsored by the National Safety Council."

Other Local 404 members receiving safe driving awards included Anthony Kubik, Ernest J. Croisetiere, James Flaherty and Edward H. Allis.



Massachusetts Teamster drivers are shown above during safety award ceremony at Continental Baking Company's Holyoke plant. From left are James Flaherty, John Burke, Holyoke's Mayor Samuel Resnic, Lionel Turcotte, Anthony Kubik, Richard Ainsworth and Raymond Cronin. Drivers are members of Springfield Local 404.



# FIFTY YEARS AGO

## in Our Magazine



(From *Teamsters' Magazine*, October, 1908)

### Vote For Your Friends

**N**EXT month the voting strength of organized labor will be felt throughout the nation just as it was felt in the national elections 50 years ago.

Labor then as now was counseled to vote for labor-backed candidates since it was felt they would do the most for the working man and woman. But in the privacy of the voting booth, the keystone of our democratic system, no one but God and the man pulling the lever knows for what candidate that vote was cast.

Again, there were then as today, many who thought that the leaders of organized labor were pledging rank and file votes to one party or the other. This was not and is not the truth.

In a lead editorial, our magazine then took issue with the newspapers of the country and others who saw the vote of labor going to the Democratic party.

"It is certainly true that the bigoted press of the country has tried to insinuate that Mr. Gompers has pledged the labor vote of this country to the Democratic party. This is not so. Mr. Gompers, or any other labor leader, has no power whatever over the vote of any individual in this country. What Mr. Gompers has done is to ask labor to vote for its friends and against its enemies. This is only natural, for if men refuse to do this the conditions of labor will be deplorable in the near future. We have a perfect right to advise our people for their best interests. The employers, on

the one hand, are using every force—money, influence—in order to elect to office those that they believe will further legislate against labor unions."

The editorial concluded by urging "every member of our organization" to carefully consider the candidates and "try to elect men who will do justice to the individual."

### Prohibition Evils

**S**INCE a large segment of our membership has long depended on their livelihood through their labors in and around breweries, it is understandable that our International would play an active role in fighting prohibition.

In 1900 the breweries employed 38,385 men of over 16 years of age, an paid them wages \$25,573,612, or an average of \$665. In 1905 the number of brewery employes was up nearly 10,000 with a jump in wages of \$9 million. The brewery workers average wage was in the top ten in manufacturing industries.

What might happen to these thousands of workers and their families if the prohibitionists were successful in their fight to close the brewers was frightening indeed. Economic chaos would be the result for many. Homes broken up because the wage earner would have to go elsewhere to find suitable employment. Many would be forced to turn even to crime to provide for themselves.

"The thousands of brewery workmen who have learned the trade will find themselves without an occupation," it was pointed out by our magazine, "and will be thrown out on the world upon an already panic-stricken labor market. The trained workman will be forced to secure work at anything that offers; at ways anybody wants to pay him. His union will be destroyed and all protection taken away from him and the prohibitionists will wish him godspeed."

The public was warned that if the prohibitionists movement was allowed to rage across the country unchecked, the public-at-large would ultimately be the one to suffer the most.

"The prohibition movement, if allowed to expand, will certainly aggravate

these conditions by adding many thousands to the number of unemployed, and overloading the taxpayer by compelling him to shoulder expenses now borne by the industries that the prohibitionists are attempting to put out of business.

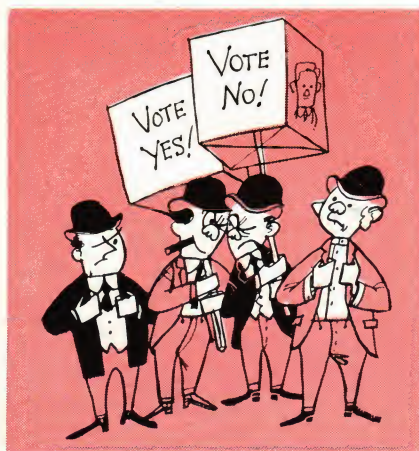
### Labor Day Fun

Teamsters from across the land turned out to watch and participate in Labor Day celebrations last month.

In New York City, 1,400 men and 250 trucks from Local 449 paraded through the streets of the city. Close behind this group came members of Local 654 with their own fife and drum corps leading one-hundred-ton and heavy machinery trucks with from eight to 14 horses to a truck.

Out in Indianapolis, 5,000 members of Local 449 made an impressive showing as they paraded the streets of that city. The parading members of the local were led by their president, Joseph Forkey.

In the Nation's Capital, the annual Labor Day parade was followed by an outing with members of Local 33 participating. The outing, held at the nearby Benning race track, included the following activities: baseball, motorcycle races, wheel barrow race for ladies, and the customary three-legged races. At the conclusion of the day's activities, a dance was held beneath the mammoth Benning pavilion. Local 33 Press Correspondent Fred Fox said nearly 8,000 attended the festivities.







# Your Union Dues are Secure!

Protection of union members' dues money has been traditional in the Teamsters' Union for well over half a century.

And now, that protection has been strengthened to an unprecedented degree! By unanimous action of the General Executive Board, every single employee of the International Union, area and state conferences, all joint councils, all local unions or other subordinate body

is now bonded in the amount of \$30,000.

In the past, secretary-treasurers and other officials directly responsible for handling of dues had been bonded, with average coverage coming to \$10,000. This is the procedure generally followed by unions.

By bonding every single employee, at every level, your Union has set a high mark in guaranteeing greatest possible security of your dues dollar!

